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HAMBURGH, October 6.

THE Hanoverian troops, deſtined for Gibraltar and the iſland of Minorca, arrived a few days ago at Ritzebuttel and Cuxhaven, where they began yeſterday to embark on board of ſeventeen Engliſh tranſports, in preſence of Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Col. Faucit, and ſeveral officers ſent by the Electoral Regency, to prevent any unforeſeen diſorder.

LONDON, November 10.

At the Court at St. James's, the 10th day of November, 1775.

Preſent, the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day adminiſtered to him, and his Lordſhip took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Viſcount Weymouth to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honorable Lord George Germaine to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

The following is an authentic abſtract of the army eſtimates preſented on Wedneſday, by Lord Barrington, to the Houſe of Commons.

Reſolved, That 20,752 men be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1776, and that 659,200l. 2s. 10d. 7-8ths be allowed for maintaining them for 365 days, from the 25th of Dec. 1775, to the 25th of Dec. 1776.

Reſolved, That 723,432l. 11s. 7d. 3-4ths, be granted for maintaining the forces in the Plantations and Africa, for the year 1776.

That 11,503l. 7s. 3d. be granted for the pay of General and Staff officers for the ſervice of the current year.

That 104,136l. 6s. be granted for levy money, for the augmentation of the Britiſh and Iriſh forces for 1776.

That 15,072l. 12s. be granted out of ſavings of grants of laſt ſeſſions for the charge of an augmentation to the forces, and for levy money for the augmentation to Major-General Preſton's regiment of light dragoons, towards defraying the charge of levy money for the augmentation of the Britiſh and Iriſh forces for the year 1776.

That 26,783l. 15s 2d. 1-2. be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions of foot at Gibraltar and Minorca, from the firſt of September, 1775, to the 24th of Dec. following.

That 46,838l. 1s. 9d. be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions, ſerving as above, for the ſervice of the year 1776.

That 249,556l. 18s. 6d. be granted for the office of ordnance, land ſervice for the year 1776. And,

That 223,171l. 11s. 11d. be granted for defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land ſervice, and not provided for by Parliament in 1775.

Friday laſt, a petition from Halifax, in Yorkſhire, ſigned by 1848 perſons, many of whom are as reſpectable characters as any that country can boaſt, was preſented to his Majeſty, by Sir George Saville.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament this week for the purpoſe of empowering Governors Penn, Franklin, and the reſt of the Governors of the American provinces, to grant indemnities for paſt offences. and receive the ſubmiſſion of all ſuch as are willing to ſubmit to the uſurpations of Great-Britain.

On Friday in the upper Aſſembly Governor Penn, of Pennſylvania, was examined, and gave very ſatisfactory anſwers to the queſtions put to him; after which he was ordered to withdraw; when a member, after deſcanting on the neceſſity of an immediate conciliation, propoſed the laſt petition from the Continental Congreſs to the King, as a baſis for a plan of accommodation, and moved, "That the ſaid petition furniſhed grounds for conciliation of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and America, and that ſome mode ſhould be immediately adopted for the effectuating ſo deſirable a purpoſe.

It is ſaid that the examination of the great Quaker (Gov. Penn) has had a wonderful effect upon the minds of the majority in a certain houſe; many were obſerved to turn pale at the account he gave, how well the Americans were provided for a long and tedious war with England; and when he declared how capable they were of making ſaltpetre, gunpowder, &c. caſting cannon and making ſmall arms, the whole aſſembly became Quakers. It is believed he will be equally ſucceſsful in the Lower Houſe, when he is called to his examination there, and convert at leaſt the Bedford party among the miniſtry; and if he cannot make the King's friends friends of Great-Britain and her colonies, he will at leaſt make them Quakers.

The ſix tranſports, that ſailed from the Downs laſt Thurſday, are put into Plymouth by contrary winds, and we are well aſſured, that the cattle on board die very faſt, owing to the different changes of the weather.

One of the tranſports with the Hanoverian troops on board is on ſhore on the Flemiſh banks, and from her ſituation it is thought ſhe cannot be got off.

Laſt night General Gage, and ſome other officers, whoſe names are not mentioned, arrived in town from Boſton. They bring moſt terrible accounts of the ſituation of our army there.

Lord Rochford retires upon a penſion of three thouſand pounds per annum. A pretty moderate ſlice off the national plumb pudding of old England.

Seven regiments of ſix hundred and fifty men each, two bombs, and four frigates, are to ſail for Carolina on the firſt of December, it being determined to attack the ſouthern provinces, while the American army is in the north. It is ſaid this expedition is undertaken at the requeſt of Governor Martin, of North-Carolina (brother to Target Martin, who ſhot Mr. Wilkes) who has promiſed government great things,

great ſupport and ſucceſs, if they ſend him a proper force. Among other things, it is ſaid, he has promiſed to raiſe two thouſand men for the ſervice of the miniſtry in Carolina. If he has ſo much intereſt and influence in the province, why did he run away from it?

Sir Jeffery Amherſt's peerage is at preſent ſuſpended. The miniſtry are aiming by every means, to bring that General to take the command in America, but he will not do it, not from ſcruples of conſcience, but from repeatedly declaring, and ſincerely too, that the force to act, is not conſiderable enough to effect what is expected. Sir Jeffery is not let into the ſecret of the intended demands to Parliament, beyond the twenty-five thouſand already voted; the rewards to be given him hereafter, will not, it is ſaid, take place till the whole arrangemement is ſettled, and Sir Jeffery approves and accepts.

The Miniſtry have been moſt ſeverely treated, upon their imagining twenty-five thouſand men ſufficient for the reduction of America. This they readily ſubmit to, rather than open the reſt of their plan ſooner than it can poſſibly be helped. This is their uſual ſpirit of keeping Parliament as ignorant as poſſible of their deſigns; and reducing their buſineſs to the mere matter of their votes.

Fraſer's ragiment of Highlanders is to have one Colonel Commandant, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, and two thouſand privates. The ſeveral officers are to raiſe their own men.

An old maſter of a ſhip out of employ obſervs, that the cuſtom-houſe quays are now quite neat and clean, no way incumbered with naval ſtores, tobacco, oil, timber, pot-aſh, peltry, whalebone, rice, indigo, and other groſs materials from North-America; nor are they cumbered up, as they uſed to be, with numberleſs bales, trunks, caſks, caſes, and every other ſort of package of all kinds of Engliſh manufactures for that country; no, it is now quite otherwiſe; the quays are as neat and clean as the parade, and the waiters and other officers (having leiſure time on their hands) ſtand ready, and obligingly run to deliver you a penny poſt letter, call you an hackney coach, or any other errand by which they have a proſpect of getting a penny or two.

James Harris, Eſq; his Majeſty's miniſter at the court of Berlin, arrived in London on Monday laſt. He had but four days notice to ſettle his affairs and leave that kingdom; the reaſon is not yet known, but it is conjectured his Pruſſian Majeſty intends making ſome incurſions into our German dominions.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. John Sawbridge, Lord Mayor of this city, went in the city barge, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, and the different companies, in their barges, by water to Weſtminſter, where he was ſworn in at the Exchequer bar, before the Curſitor Barons, and then returned to Guildhall, where a very ſumptuous entertainment was provided.

The Duke of Glouceſter is certainly dead; the news is not declared, that miniſtry may have time to ſettle the diſpoſal of his places.

It is confidently aſſerted in the city, that the court of Portugal has entered into a treaty with the court of Spain, to give the Spaniards all the aſſiſtance in their power, in caſe they ſhould be at war with England: and, that the Spaniards are to give them the like aſſiſtance, in caſe they ſhould be attacked by any European power.

Lord George Germaine, during the latter part of the late King's reign, was held in ſuch a light, that the courtiers even refuſed to pay him the compliments due to his rank; Lord George is now a favourite at St. James's, and in the high road to preferment.—*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis.*

NEWPORT, January 15.

We mentioned, in our laſt, a ſloop which had put off from this town to carry a number of families up the river, with their houſehold furniture, proviſions, &c. and that ſhe was ſtopt by the men of war, who took out a quantity of proviſion, notwithſtanding ſhe had Captain Wallace's paſs. The ſame veſſel after ſhe had been to Warwick, and landed ſome of her freight, in going to Updike's Newtown with the remainder, the fore part of laſt week, was met with and taken by Captain Ayſcough, who brought her down to this harbour, took a conſiderable quantity of furniture, clothing, &c. to the amount of ſeveral thouſand dollars, then ſtripped her, and let her drive aſhore on Goat-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

A gentleman arrived here in three weeks from St. Euſtatia informs, that the Pomona man of war, and the Argo and Lynx ſloops, were cruizing off that iſland, and had taken ſeven or eight American veſſels, and ſent them to Antigua; and that they had advice from Antigua, that twelve or fourteen ſtore-ſhips, bound from London for Boſton, were arrived there, having been blown off our coaſt, and more were daily arriving.

On the 17th ult. the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland adjourned to the third Monday in February. During their ſitting, the Houſe ordered another regiment to be immediately raiſed, for the defence of that colony.

Laſt Monday Brigadier Gen. Preſcot was removed from his apartments in the city tavern, to the new jail, by order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs.——It is ſaid he was guilty of cruelly treating the priſoners taken from the Continental army in Canada, particularly Col. Allen, lately ſent home to England, in irons.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Ethan Allen, the perſon who commanded the party of the provincials which were defeated near Montreal, and who was alſo taken priſoner, to General Preſcott, on the General's ordering him into irons and to be cloſely confined.

" Honorable Sir,

" In the wheel of tranſitory events I find myſelf priſoner, and in irons. Probably your Honor has certain reaſons to me inconceivable, though I challenge an inſtance of this ſort of economy of the Americans during the late war towards any officers of the crown.

" On my part, I have to aſſure your Honor, that when I had the command, and took Capt. Delaplace and Lieut. Felton, with the garriſon of Ticonderoga, I treated them with every mark of friendſhip and generoſity, the evidence of which is notorious even in Canada. I have only to add, that I expect an honorable and humane treatment, as an officer of my rank and merit ſhould have, and ſubſcribe myſelf your Honor's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ETHAN ALLEN."

In CONGRESS, January 30, 1776.

Reſolved, That NO APPRENTICE whatſoever be inliſted within the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, and Maryland, as a ſoldier in the army or navy of the United Colonies, without the conſent of his maſter or miſtreſs firſt obtained in writing, and that all apprentices, now inliſted as ſoldiers in ſaid army or navy, without ſuch conſent, be immediately diſcharged from the ſervice, on the application of his maſter or miſtreſs, upon payment of all juſt and reaſonable charges of their inliſtment.

That it be recommended to all creditors, whoſe demands againſt any perſon, who is inliſted or ſhall inliſt in the Continental ſervice, ſhall not amount to the value of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, not to arreſt any ſuch debtor, till the expiration of the time for which he is inliſted.

That every perſon under the age of TWENTY-ONE YEARS, inliſting himſelf in the army or navy aforeſaid, may within twenty-four hours after ſuch inliſtment obtain his diſcharge, by refunding the money received from the recruiting officer, and returning ſuch neceſſaries as may have been ſupplied him by the officer, or the value thereof in money.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1776.

It being highly expedient, in the preſent exigency of our affairs, to employ a number of POWDER MILLS, in order to work up into gunpowder the different materials that may be imported from foreign countries or be procured at home, by the public encouragement lately offered,

Reſolved therefore, That Major Bayard, Capt. Copperthwaite, Chriſtopher Ludwick, George Schloſſer and Joſeph Wetherill, be deſired to conſider of proper places, to erect ſuitable works for the purpoſe, or to engage with the owner of any mill or mills, already erected for other purpoſes, to convert them to the making of gunpowder, and to make report of their proceedings to this board.

Extract from the minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

By virtue of the above appointment, we hereby requeſt all perſons who are poſſeſſed of proper places for the erecting powder mills, to apply to us or ſend as ſoon as poſſible their terms; and farther, that they will be particular in giving an account of the ſituation, diſtance from town, ſtream of water, and how ſoon they can complete a mill. We ſhall meet for the purpoſe of ſeeing ſuch perſons as are willing to engage, or will ſend in their propoſals, at Benjamin David's, the ſign of the George, at the corner of Arch and Second ſtreets, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, from eleven to twelve o'clock in the forenoon. A perſon acquainted with refining ſulphur, would meet with encouragement by applying to JOHN BAYARD, JOSEPH COPPERTHWAITE, CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK, GEORGE SCHLOSSER, JOSEPH WETHERILL.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1775.

As RAGS and LINT are eſſentially neceſſary for the public ſervice, this Committee moſt earneſtly requeſt the inhabitants of this city to collect what old linen they have and can ſpare, and in the courſe of next week perſons, properly authoriſed under the hand of the Secretary of the Committee, will call at their houſes to receive it.

Such perſons alſo as have ſaltpetre to diſpoſe of, are hereby notified, that Robert Towers, Commiſſary, next door but one to the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe in Market-ſtreet, will receive the ſame, and pay them therefor. Extract from the minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

To the PRIVATES of the MILITARY ASSOCIATION belonging to the province of Pennſylvania.

THE Committee of the Privates of the Aſſociation, belonging to the city and liberties of Philadelphia, are of opinion, that the beſt thing which can be done at preſent, for the good of the general cauſe of American liberty, and the ſupport of our military aſſociation, is that the Aſſociators ſign the articles of Aſſociation given out by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, with all convenient expedition, and they do moſt moſt heartily recommend the ſame to every Aſſociator throughout the province. And as the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly have expreſſed an intention of changing or altering the articles as occaſion may require, and as the defects and imperfections of any law are beſt aſcertained by experience, and a reciprocation of ſentiments upon it, the Committee would gladly enter into a friendly correſpondence with the privates of thoſe battalions throughout the province, which ſign the articles, that they may know the ſenſe of the Aſſociators in general on any part of the articles, which may need amendment, and that any future application to the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly may expreſs the deſires of the whole body of Aſſociators. But they moſt earneſtly recommend the moſt perfect, cheerful and implicit ſubmiſſion to the preſent ſet of military articles until they be hereafter altered or amended by legiſlative authority, as the moſt effectual means of giving ſtrength and energy to the operations of the friends of liberty and America, who are intruſted with the care of the public.

Signed by order of the Committee,
JAMES CANNON, Clerk.

N. B. Frederick Hagener, Michael Shubert, William Adcock, Edward Ryves, George Nelſon, Robert Bell, Andrew Porter, Patrick Logan, and James Cannon are appointed a Committee of Correſpondence for the foregoing purpoſe, and every letter to the Committee, directed to either of them, ſhall be attended to with care, and anſwered with punctuality.

☞ The Committee of Privates are deſired to meet next Saturday evening, at ſix o'clock, in Mr. Thorne's ſchool.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC SALE (if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale) on Tueſday the 13th inſtant, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, the ſign of Kouli Khan, on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, the fourth door from the corner of Market-ſtreet, ſundry HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of walnut dining and tea tables, cheſt of drawers, beds and bedding, walnut chairs, looking glaſſes, pictures, handirons, tongs, ſhovels, pots, kettles, diſhes, plates, bottles, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, if the weather permits.

† February 1. MARY ROBINSON.

TO be SOLD the 19th inſt. (February, 1776) a very commodious plantation of about 250 acres of good land, well fenced and timbered, about one mile from Trenton, ſituated on the river road. There are upon the premiſes a new genteel houſe and kitchen, with a good barn, cow houſe, cyder mill, a good orchard and meadows. A ſmall brook, ſupplied by ſprings, runs through the ſame, on which may be built a very convenient ſpring houſe. For particulrrs inquire of EPHRAIM ANDERSON at the above plantation. †

ABSCONDED from his bail the 20th inſtant, a certain THOMAS JONES, late clerk to the ſubſcriber, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, of a dark complexion, a little pock marked, black hair tied behind, and generally wears brown clothes. Whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber where ſaid Jones may be ſecured, ſhall have a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, and grateful acknowledgements for the favor. The ſubſcriber thinks it neceſſary likewiſe to notify his cuſtomers not to pay ſaid Jones any money on his account, or to any other perſon, except an order appears from under his or Mrs. Wade's hands.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1776. FRANCIS WADE.

TO Mr. ANONYMOUS.

I SUPPOSE you took the field, without telling your anxious friends where you were going—weak man—they ought to forgive you. Feeble author—yourſelf did not know, that the humble Provedore to the Sentimentaliſts was able to follow.—Neither did you know, that the public could deſpiſingly laugh at the folly of the foſter-father author, who wantonly, and maliciouſly, dragged the real bookſeller into the unwiſhed for field of public altercation. I do actually ſympathiſe with the ſuperior ſecret author, who had the misfortune to pitch upon ſo imprudent an oſtenſible author. With proper deference (to him, as yet unknown) he had better conſtituted Robert Bell, bookſeller, ſole god-father of his pamphlet. I hope he thinks ſo now. When he again wants an accompliſhed accoucher, perhaps he and I may get acquainted. Excuſe this ſtart of aſſurance (for the public knoweth, as a book auctionier, I am remarkable for my exceſſive modeſty) becauſe it is your ill-timed attack that conſtrained me to acquire it. You ſay you wanted to remain unknown (prudence dictated the thought in ſpeculation) but, in practice, yourſelf telling it in every beer-houſe, gives the direct LIE to the aſſertor of ſuch a falſehood. On the ſale of the pamphlet, your head being whirligigged by imaginary importance, you got your eye upon PUBLIC MONEY, and you were immediately ſelf-conſtituted treaſurer. It was certainly very ſhallow and impolitic to give the public money ſo early away, without convincing them he had ſome more merit than mere noiſe as a claim upon it. If the public ſhould ever be ſo unfortunate as to elect you, the treaſury will ſoon be emptied. All the noiſy fellows in the world would then run after you; and to ſilence their noiſe, you would freely give away other people's money. Perhaps you are a pupil of Bute's (for Scotſmen have ſometimes taught Engliſhmen) compaſſionately come over to ſuperintend the American treaſury, upon his Scottiſh plan of public prodigality and extravagance being very conſiſtent with private parſimony and ſelfiſh economy.

As to your boaſted intentional generoſity—Poverty and pride have long been ſuppoſed to be altogether monopolized by a certain ſtarved nation—Being a determined enemy to all monopolies, it much rejoiceth me to ſee a ſelf-conceited Engliſhman putting in for a large ſhare of that dirty monopoly—Honeſtly and induſtriouſly attempt to pay your debts, as I do, for I would not be that unreaſonable hypocrite to bid another practiſe what I did not do myſelf; that done, you and I may then with proper eclat turn generous, and call the aſtoniſhed world to wonder and gaze at the diſintereſted generoſity of the Would-be-Author and the real Bookſeller—But in the mean time, between you and me, to liſt ſuch a powerful band of brave auxiliaries as a number of ANXIOUS FRIENDS, and all the MILITARY MEN who wanted MITTENS, with a ſtill more formidable and unvanquiſhable BODY IN RESERVE under the cover of litigious and malevolent LAW SUITS, and to arrange them in battle array is certainly too many againſt one induſtrious Bookſeller, who never aſked or received any thing from the public without giving an equivalent, a poor individual who neither attempteth nor wiſheth for more FRIENDS than the rectitude of his conduct in buſineſs, and in the affairs of ſociety, ſhall both gain and retain.

TO CONCLUDE, your taking the public field was bad, becauſe there was no foundation for it, unleſs envy be allowed a good one—Your management of the fight and precipitate flight was worſe—and final exit (as you ſay) worſe and worſe.—So ingloriouſly to deſert the ſtandard, which yourſelf had erected, was cowardly—Almoſt ſimilar to a raſcally PUPPY who, with open mouth, runs ſnarling and barking at an honeſt manly DOG, whoſe notice is attracted by the yelpings of the ill-natured CUR, and deigneth only to return it by a few looks and words of ſtern contempt; with which the wretched reptile is ſo efficaciouſly frightened, that with ears hanging, and tail dangling, he ſcampereth away, from a conſcious fear, that if he did ſtay, he would moſt certainly be kicked off the ground.

N. B. When R. Bell publiſheth the additions, and giveth them gratis to all the purchaſers of the firſt and ſecond editions of Common Senſe, he will then with all humility and conſiſtency apologize to the reſpectable bar of the public for his encroachments; they at preſent are requeſted to remember a preſs-warrant was iſſued for his attendance.

He hath juſt as much common ſenſe left as yet to ſpare a little to thoſe who are volunteers in giving two ſhillings for the ſecond edition.

The want of equity in Bell's bill of expences, exhibited to the aſſignees of the nameleſs author, was, he had only charged one penny each for ſtitching one thouſand pamphlets, containing eleven thouſand different half ſheets to be folded, gathered, preſſed, and collated, which goeth through the artiſts hands five different times before the pamphlet can be ready for the public—A charge ſo very moderate that ſeveral bookſellers declared the work done was worth double the money.

However, for that very reaſonable charge, one of ſaid aſſignees would not ſettle the account—And I have not yet learned the neceſſity of forcing money upon thoſe who are not willing to receive it.

WANTED, a woman who underſtands taking care of a child, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Swedes church, Philadelphia, a NEGRO MAN named Newry, about twenty-two years of age, a cooper by trade, about five feet nine inches high, a ſtout fellow, with thick legs, and a little knock kneed. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown mixed cloth jacket, a ſpotted flannel waiſtcoat, and a fuſtian one under it, a white ſhirt, an Oſnabrug one, two hats, one a rough beaver and almoſt new, a good pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of black ſtocking ditto, a pair of ſilver knee-buckles carved, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue yarn, the other mixed brown and white worſted, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, a pair of neat turned pumps with plated buckles, a white ſtock, and ſilver ſtockbuckle carved.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN JONES, Cooper.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS, after the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction of the moſt experienced officers, MADE and SOLD by JAMES WEIR, bruſh-maker, at the corner of Church-alley, in Second-ſtreet, at the low rate of five ſhillings per dozen, which are much ſuperior to what the Pennſylvania troops are furniſhed with, and greatly inferior in price. BLACK BALL of the beſt quality may be had at ſaid ſhop, with a reaſonable allowance when purchaſed by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1776. [Num. 162.

Mr. Towne,

WHEN the little pamphlet intitled COMMON SENSE firſt made its appearance in favor of that ſo often abjured idea of independance upon Great-Britain, I was informed that no leſs than three gentlemen of reſpectable abilities were engaged to anſwer it. As yet I have ſeen nothing which directly pretends to diſpute a ſingle poſition of the author. The oblique eſſay in Humphreys's paper, and ſolemn Teſtimony of the Quakers, however intended, having offered nothing to the purpoſe, I ſhall take leave to examine this important queſtion, with all candor and attention, and ſubmit the reſult to my much intereſted country.

Dependance of one man, or ſtate, upon another, is either abſolute, or limited by ſome certain terms of agreement. The dependance of theſe colonies which Great-Britain calls *conſtitutional,* as declared by act of Parliament, is abſolute. If the contrary of this be the bugbear ſo many have been declaiming againſt, I could wiſh my countrymen would conſider the conſequence of ſo ſtupid a profeſſion. If a limited dependance is intended, I would be much obliged to any one who will ſhew me the *Britanno-American Magna Charta* wherein the terms of our limited dependance are preciſely ſtated. If no ſuch thing can be found, and *abſolute* dependance be accounted inadmiſſible, the ſound we are ſquabbling about has certainly no determinate meaning. If any ſay we mean that kind of dependance we acknowledged at and before the year 1763; I anſwer, *vague and uncertain laws, and more eſpecially* CONSTITUTIONS, are the very inſtruments of ſlavery. The magna charta of England was very explicit, conſidering the time it was formed, and yet much blood was ſpilt in diſputes concerning its meaning.

Beſides the danger of an indefinite dependance upon an undetermined power, it might be worth while to conſider what the characters are on whom we are ſo ready to acknowledge ourſelves dependant. The votaries for this idol tell us, upon the good people of our Mother Country, whom they repreſent as the moſt juſt, humane, and affectionate friends we can have in the world. Were this true, it were ſome encouragement; but who can pretend ignorance that theſe juſt and humane friends are as much under the tyranny of men of a reverſe character as we ſhould be, could thoſe miſcreants gain their ends? I diſclaim any more than a mutual dependance on any man, or number of men upon earth; but an indefinite dependance upon a combination of men, who have, in the face of the ſun, broken thro' the moſt ſolemn covenants, debauched the hereditary, and corrupted the elective guardians of the people's rights, who have, in fact, eſtabliſhed an abſolute tyranny in Great-Britain and Ireland, and openly declared themſelves *competent to bind the Coloniſts in all caſes whatſoever:* I ſay indefinite dependance on ſuch a combination of *uſurping innovators* is evidently as dangerous to liberty, as fatal to civil and ſocial happineſs, as any one ſtep that could be propoſed, even by the *deſtroyer of men.* The utmoſt that the honeſt party in Great-Britain can do, is to warn us to avoid this dependance at all hazards! Does not even a Duke of Grafton declare the miniſterial meaſures illegal and dangerous? And ſhall America, no way connected with this adminiſtration, preſs our ſubmiſſion to ſuch meaſures, and reconciliation to the authors of them? Would not ſuch pigeon hearted wretches equally forward the recal of the Stuart family, and the eſtabliſhment of Popery throughout Chriſtendom, did they conceive the party in favor of thoſe loyal meaſures the ſtrongeſt? Shame on the men who can court exemption from preſent trouble and expence, at the price of their own and poſterity's liberty! The honeſt party in England cannot wiſh for the reconciliation propoſed. It is as unſafe to them as to us, and they thoroughly apprehend it. What check have they now upon the crown, and what ſhadow of control can they pretend, when the crown can command fifteen or twenty millions a year, which they have nothing to ſay to? A proper proportion of our commerce is all that can benefit any good man in Britain or Ireland, and God forbid we ſhould be ſo cruel as to furniſh bad men with power to enſlave both Britain and America. Adminiſtration has now fairly diſſevered the dangerous tie: Execrated will he be by the lateſt poſterity who again joins the fatal cord! But ſay the puling puſilanimous cowards, we ſhall be ſubject to a long and bloody war, if we declare independance. On the contrary, I affirm it the only ſtep that can bring the conteſt to a ſpeedy and happy iſſue. By declaring independance we place ourſelves on a footing for an equal negociation: Now we are called a pack of villainous rebels, who, like the St. Vincents Indians, can expect nothing more than a pardon for our lives, and the ſovereign favor, reſpecting freedom and property, *to be at the King's will.* Grant Almighty God that I may be numbered with the dead before that ſable day dawn on North-America!

All Europe knows the illegal and inhuman treatment we have received from Britons. All Europe wiſhes the haughty empreſs of the main reduced to a more humble deportment. After herſelf has thruſt her Colonies from her, the maritime powers cannot be ſuch ideots as to ſuffer her to reduce them to a more abſolute obedience of her dictates than they were heretofore obliged to yield. Does not the moſt ſuperficial politician know that while we profeſs ourſelves the ſubjects of Great-Britain, and yet hold arms againſt her, they have a right to treat us as rebels, and that according to the laws of nature and nations no other ſtate has a right to interfere in the diſpute? But on the other hand, on our declaration of independance, the maritime ſtates at leaſt will find it their intereſt, which always ſecures the queſtion of inclination, to protect a people who can be ſo advantageous to them. So that thoſe ſhort ſighted politicians, who conclude that this ſtep will involve us in ſlaughter and devaſtation, may plainly perceive that no meaſure in our power will ſo naturally and effectually work our deliverance. The motion of a finger of the Grand Monarch would procure as gentle a temper in the Omnipotent Britiſh Miniſter as appeared in the Manilla ranſom and Falkland iſlands affairs. From without certainly we have every thing to hope, nothing to fear; from within, ſome tell us the Preſbyterians, if freed from the reſtraining power of Great-Britain, would overrun the peaceable Quakers in this government. For my own part, I deſpiſe and deteſt the bickerings of ſectaries, and am appre-

henſive of no trouble from that quarter, eſpecially while no peculiar honors nor emoluments are annexed to either. I heartily wiſh too many of the Quakers did not give cauſe of complaint, by endeavoring to counteract the meaſures of their fellow citizens for the common ſafety. If they profeſs themſelves only pilgrims here, let them walk through the men of this world without interfering with their actions on either ſide. If they would not *pull down Kings*, let them not *ſupport tyrants*; for whether they underſtand it or not, there is, and ever has been, an eſſential difference in the characters.

Finally, with M. De. Vatell, I account *a ſtate a moral perſon, having an intereſt and will of its own*, and I think that ſtate a monſter whoſe prime mover has an intereſt and will in direct oppoſition to its proſperity and ſecurity. This poſition has been ſo clearly demonſtrated in the pamphlet firſt mentioned in this eſſay, that I ſhall only add, if there are any arguments in favor of returning to a ſtate of dependance on Great-Britain, that is on the preſent Adminiſtration of Great-Britain, I could wiſh they were timely offered, that they may be ſoberly conſidered, before the cunning propoſals of the cabinet ſet all the timid, lazy and irreſolute members of the community into a clamor for *peace at any rate*.

CANDIDUS.

From the London Public Advertiſer, of Octo. 5, 1775.

The following lines were ſpoken extempore by an American lady, on hearing that the *conquering hero* was on his paſſage home to England.

FROM Boſton comes the frighted Cow, *
The ruins left to hapleſs HOWE!
CLINTON, a Ruſs in mind and body,
Is almoſt drown'd in Boſton toddy;
BURGOYNE, like Wedderburne or Meredith,
Is ſeeking pelf through Britain's very death.
Earl PERCY there, as well as here,
The ladies think is very QUEER!
They give him tea and keep him warm,
For ſurely HE can do no harm.
O PUTNAM, WARD, and martial LEE!
The fairs beſt wiſhes are for ye,
The guardians of dear LIBERTY!

* It is obſervable that ſhe has never got over the panic with which ſhe was ſtruck at Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela! But at all appearances of danger, her hair is obſerved to riſe and ſtand an end! This is not a fault, but it is a very great misfortune.

NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 19.

On Monday laſt a brigantine from Ireland, of about ninety tons, —— Engs, maſter, owned by Lewis Gray, an enemy to the rights of America, laden with proviſions for the uſe of the miniſterial army at Boſton, was taken and brought into this port. The particulars of her cargo are as follow, twenty-nine tierces, eighteen barrels and thirty-one half-barrels of beſt beef; one hundred and fifty firkins and ſeventy-two caſks of butter; ſixty-four firkins, one barrel and ten half-barrels of tongues; ten puncheons of claret wine; one tierce, eleven barrels and nine half barrels of beſt pork; eight puncheons of oats, two firkins of lard, nineteen kegs of tripe, two caſks of peas, and one hundred and nine hampers of potatoes.

Likewiſe, on the ſame evening, a ſhip from London, burthen about two hundred tons, —— Bowie, maſter, owned at London, out twelve weeks, with the following articles on board, intended for the ſame uſe as the brig's cargo, viz. fifty-two chaldron of coals, eighty-ſix butts and thirty hogſheads of porter, twenty hogſheads of vinegar, ſixteen hogſheads of ſour krout, and twenty-three live hogs.

In the above brig came paſſengers, Mr. John Gray, ſon to Harriſon Gray, Eſq; of Boſton, and a regular officer, who, together with the Captain, were yeſterday ſent to Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, January 25.

Laſt Saturday a veſſel, filled with our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, put off from that place, and landed her paſſengers at Chelſea, among whom were Captain Andrew Symmes, and Captain John Dean.—It is ſaid a conſiderable number more were ſoon to follow.

Laſt Friday General Clinton, with a conſiderable number of grenadiers and light infantry, ſailed from Boſton, and were ſuppoſed to be bound to Virginia.

We hear that the enemy, the evening on which our troops burnt the houſes at Charleſtown, were entertaining themſelves at the exhibition of a play, which they called the Blockade of Boſton; in the midſt of which a perſon appeared before the audience, and with great earneſtneſs declaring, that the Yankies were attacking Bunker's-hill, the deluded wretches, at firſt, took this to be merely farcial, and intended as a part of their diverſion; but ſoon convinced that the actor meant to repreſent a ſolemn reality, the whole aſſembly left the houſe in confuſion, and ſcampered off with great precipitation.

Since our laſt we have had ſeveral deſerters. One of them, ſtationed at Charleſtown mills, pitched his companion over the dam, and then ran for Cobble-hill.

Laſt Thurſday one of our cruiſers, commanded by Captain Maſcoll, carried into Cape-Ann a ſhip of about two hundred and fifty tons. She was from Lynn-Haven, in England, bound to Boſton, and had on board, beſides other valuable articles, fifteen hundred blankets, one hundred bolts of oznabrugs, one hundred caſks of oatemeal, a large number of ſhoes, and a quantity of coal.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

This day the Members of Aſſembly for this city and county are to be elected.

A letter from Montreal, dated the 15th ult. informs, that the blockade of Quebec is ſtill continued.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

A London article ſays, "The lady of General Carleton, juſt arrived from Canada, is ſiſter to Earl Effingham, and niece to the late Beckford of immortal memory."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition on Long-Iſland, dated at Jericho, Jan. 26, 1776.

"We ſet out from Woodbridge, on Wedneſday the ſeventeenth inſtant, with about ſix hundred militia, and were joined at New-York with a detachment from Lord Sterling's battalion, conſiſting of near three hundred; and on Friday morning, we croſſed with all our troops at Horn's-Hook, near Hell-Gate, and met with no oppoſition; proceeded on our way to Jamaica, took in cuſtody ſome of the principal perſons proſcribed, ſent out parties and brought in many of thoſe who voted againſt ſending delegates, diſarmed them, and required them to ſign an obligation we had drawn up, in which we enjoin them not to oppoſe either the Continental or Provincial Congreſſes, but to be ſubject to them, and not to aid or aſſiſt the miniſterial troops in the preſent conteſt. From Jamaica we went to Hampſtead town, where we expected the warmeſt oppoſition, but were diſappointed, for the inhabitants came in and brought in their arms voluntarily for

two days, as faſt as we could conveniently receive them. We have got about three hundred ſtand of arms, and a conſiderable quantity of powder and lead. We are now on our way to Oyſter-Bay, and ſhall ſcour the country as we go, and ſhall exert ourſelves to diſcharge the truſt enjoined on us. Colonel Heard ſent the detachment home laſt Tueſday, as he thought the militia ſufficient. He is indefatigable in diſcharging his duty, treats the inhabitants with civility and the utmoſt humanity, and even the delinquents expreſs themſelves well pleaſed, that a detachment of Jerſey men (and not of New-England) were ſent to diſarm them. Many of thoſe who are proſcribed as principals, have either fled or ſecreted themſelves, ſeveral we have in cuſtody. Some others I believe are yet to be had, but by ſome means or other they have had a liſt of the perſons pointed out as principals, before our arrival; we are making enquiry how they got their intelligence, but are not yet informed. Thoſe that have come in, and ſurrendered their arms, are much iritated with thoſe who have led them to make oppoſition, and have deſerted them in the day of difficulty. I conceive they will be as ſafe, if not ſafer in our cuſtody, than at preſent among their neighbours, of which ſome of them ſeem very apprehenſive, and complain that they have met with inſults already."

THE ſubſcribers to the Philadelphia ſociety for the relief of diſtreſſed priſoners are requeſted to meet at the court houſe, on Wedneſday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, and as they hope for the countenance and aſſiſtance of their fellow citizens, they have thought proper to publiſh their articles of aſſociation, which are as follow:

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, taking into conſideration the ſufferings of a number of our fellow creatures, who are unfortunately from time to time confined in jail, as well criminals as debtors, and being impreſſed with an earneſt ſympathy for their miſeries, do agree to aſſociate together, and form ourſelves into a company by the name of the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ASSISTING DISTRESSED PRISONERS; and the more effectually to carry our deſign into execution, we adopt the following rules:

I. In order to begin a ſtock, we will immediately pay into the hands of * * * * the ſum of ten ſhillings, to be held by them until a Treaſurer ſhall be appointed agreeable to the next reſolve.

II. When the number of ſubſcribers ſhall amount to forty, we will meet together and chooſe by ballot twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, which ſaid Managers ſhall make inquiry into the particular caſes of actual ſufferers, and afford ſuch relief in food, phyſic, firing or raiment as the ſtock will admit of, and they ſhall judge expedient.

III. The Treaſurer ſhall give bond to the twelve Managers, in the ſum of one hundred pounds, for the faithful performance of his office.

IV. When any difficulties ariſe, in which the Managers want advice or aſſiſtance, we will, on notice thereof being given, attend as many of us as can at ſuch time and place as the ſaid Managers ſhall appoint, and uſe our utmoſt endeavors to promote the good of the inſtitution.

V. The Managers ſhall meet together the laſt Saturday in every month, at ſuch houſe or place as they may agree on, and when met, ſeven ſhall make a board, a majority of whom ſhall determine on all matters relative to the inſtitution.

VI. Two of the Managers ſo choſen ſhall by rotation viſit the jail, at leaſt once a week, and adminiſter ſuch relief as they ſhall think neceſſary.

VII. On the firſt Monday of September, in every year, there ſhall be a new election of twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, to be held at ſuch place as the old Managers ſhall direct, of which they ſhall give one week's previous notice in the public papers.

VIII. The old Treaſurer ſhall then deliver up all the monies, effects and papers belonging to the Society, unleſs he ſhould be reappointed, in which caſe he ſhall renew his bond.

IX. Every perſon paying into the Treaſurer's hands ten ſhillings on or before the ſaid day of election in every year, ſhall be deemed a Member of the ſaid Society, and entitled to vote or be voted for.

X. The Managers ſhall keep minutes of their proceedings, and their accounts ſhall lay open for the inſpection of the electors at the place of election.

XI. If on inquiry into the preſent laws of the province, reſpecting priſoners, they ſhould be thought inſufficient, or to want additions or alterations, we will uſe our endeavors with the Houſe of Aſſembly, either by petition or application, to remedy the ſame.

XII. The ſums hereby ſubſcribed, and the donations which may be made to this inſtitution, ſhall be wholly applied towards the comfort and ſupport of ſuch as are in abſolute want, and by no means be employed in paying priſon fees or obtaining diſcharges. The deſign of this inſtitution being only to alleviate ſome of the miſeries which are the general attendants on jails.

LOST or miſlaid, on Thurſday afternoon, a THIRTY DOLLAR CONTINENTAL BILL, No. 4746, as near as can be remembered. Whoe ver gives information thereof to the printer, ſo as it may be recovered, ſhall receive abundance of thanks, and be otherways handſomely rewarded.

A YOUNG WOMAN wants a place, who works well at her needle, is willing to take care of children, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

Cheltenham, January 26, 1776.

TO be SOLD, by private ſale, a plantation ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, within about nine miles of Philadelphia, adjoining a road leading from Germantown to Abington, not quite a mile from the Old York road, near ſeveral meetinghouſes of different denominations, and various merchant mills. There are near fifty-ſix acres of good land, ten acres of which are good meadow well watered by a never failing ſtream, that runs through the whole tract, about ten acres of well timbered woodland, and the reſt good arable land. There are upon the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, with two rooms upon a floor, good barn and ſtables, an excellent orchard, and a new ſtone ſpring houſe erected over a never failing ſpring, which is near the dwelling houſe. The payments may be eaſy to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes.

STEPHEN HALL.

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had on or before the firſt of April.

JEREMIAH BAKER, at the ſign of Noah's Ark, the upper end of Front-ſtreet, takes this opportunity of acquainting his friends and cuſtomers, that he has laid in a ſtock of HARE's BEST AMERICAN DRAUGHT PORTER, which he intends ſerving in its greateſt purity, and hopes for a continuance of the favours of his former cuſtomers, and the public in general, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

OUT of the preſs, and now ſelling by Robert Bell in Third-ſtreet (price two ſhillings)

The SECOND EDITION of

COMMON SENSE,

Addreſſed to the inhabitants of America, on the following intereſting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the origin and deſign of government in general, with conciſe remarks on the Engliſh conſtitution.

II. Of monarchy and hereditary ſucceſſion.

III. Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

IV. Of the preſent ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous reflections.

WRITTEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

Man knows no maſter ſave creating Heaven,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON.

To the PUBLIC.

In the Evening Poſt of laſt Thurſday, an author, without a name, hath aſſerted abſolute falſehoods; he ſaith he gave directions and orders to the publiſher of the firſt edition not to proceed. As ſoon as the printer and publiſher diſcovered the capricious diſpoſition of the oſtenſible author, he diſclaimed all future connexion, and by the publication of a ſecond edition, which he advertiſed in a news paper, immediately declared his deſirable independence from the trammels of catch-penny author-craft, whoſe cunning was ſo exceeding great as to attempt to deſtroy the reputation of his own firſt edition, by advertiſing intended additions before his earlieſt and beſt cuſtomers had time to read what they had ſo very lately purchaſed. Robert Bell, printer and publiſher both of the firſt and ſecond editions, neither heard nor received any orders not to proceed, therefore theſe aſſertions muſt be far from truth. Said Bell farther ſaith, if he had either heard or received any ſuch directions or orders, he would moſt certainly have treated them immediately with that contempt which ſuch unreaſonable, illegal, and tyrannic uſurpations over his freedom and liberty in buſineſs deſerved.—— When Mr. ANONYMOUS condeſcendeth again to puff his pamphlet (the imaginary triumph of which he hath not equanimity enough to bear without rendering himſelf ridiculous) and to reduce a price which himſelf had a ſhare in making, his brother bookſeller, who ſcorneth duplicity in buſineſs or ſentiment, wiſheth he may find out a more eligible mode of proving his attachment to generous principles than to lay the foundations of his generoſity in the deſpicable ebullitions of diſhoneſt malevolence.

N. B. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, 3 vol. with great variety of new and old books, may be had at Robert Bell's, next door to St. Paul's church, Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Alſo, as ſoon as poſſible, theſe intended additions to his preſent ſecond edition of Common Senſe, and then the price ſhall be as cheap as poſſible.——But the public may be certain, that the new edition which is yet in the preſs, for ſmallneſs of print and ſcantineſs of paper, when compared with Bell's ſecond edition, which is out of the preſs, will reſemble it in figure and utillity as much as a Britiſh ſhilling in ſize and value reſembleth a Britiſh half-crown.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1776.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, and ſold by W. and T. Bradford at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION OF

COMMON SENSE,

Addreſſed to the inhabitants of America, with large and intereſting additions by the author, as will be expreſſed at the time of publication, among which will be a ſeaſonable and friendly admonition to the people called QUAKERS.

To the PUBLIC.

The encouragement and reception which this pamphlet hath already met with, and the great demand for the ſame, hath induced the publiſher of the firſt edition to print a new edition unknown to the author, who expreſsly directed him not to proceed therein without orders, becauſe that large additions would be made thereto; wherefore the new edition, lately advertiſed by the printer of the firſt, is without the intended additions.

That which is now in the preſs, and which, by appointment of the author, will be ſold as above, and at ſuch other places as will be mentioned at the time of advertiſing, will, notwithſtanding the additions, be reduced to one half of the price of the former edition, with allowance to thoſe who take quantities, in order to accommodate it to the abilities of every man.

Several hundreds are already beſpoke, one thouſand for Virginia

A German edition is likewiſe in the preſs.

The author, for the ſake of relieving the anxiety of his friends, maketh the following declaration——That he firſt intended the above work to have been printed in a ſeries of letters in the news-papers, but was diſſuaded therefrom, on account of the impoſſibility of getting them generally inſerted—That he knew nothing of Robert Bell, who was engaged to print it by a gentleman of the city, and who can but be concerned for the unpleaſant ſituation in which he hath, though from a well meaning motive, involved his friend—That he hath neither directly, nor indirectly, received, or is to receive, any profit or advantage whatſoever from any part of the ſaid work printed by Robert Bell—That over and above the expence of printing, which was to be paid whether the work ſold or not, he gave to this noiſy man one half of the profits thereof, amounting to upwards of thirty pounds, as a preſent for the trouble he might be at, as the author did not intend to take any on himſelf, or mean to be known; and that, when the news of our repulſe at Quebec arrived in this city, he gave the other half, with an order for the payment thereof, together with ſaid Bell's written promiſe for the ſame, into the handsof two gentlemen (whoſe names are left at the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, and who will authenticate the aſſertions contained herein) for the purpoſe of purchaſing mittens for the troops ordered on that cold campaign.

The ſaid gentlemen have not yet been able to ſettle with Robert Bell according to the conditions of his written engagement. The account which he hath delivered in appearing to them to be defective upwards of fourteen pounds; and which, if he do not perform within the courſe of this week, he will be ſued for the ſame, &c. This is all the notice that will ever be taken of him in future.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1776. [Num. 163.

General SCHUYLER's account of his expedition to Tryon county.

Sir, Albany, January 23, 1776.

ON the evening of the twenty-firſt I returned from Tryon county; the following is a narrative of that little excurſion.

As I had no troops here to carry into execution the reſolutions of Congreſs, I was under the neceſſity of communicating my buſineſs to the Sub-Committee of this county, which I did, having previouſly adminiſtered an oath of ſecreſy. Whilſt the Committee were deviſing the means to collect a body of men for this ſervice, and much puzzled what reaſons to give for doing it, the letter and affidavit from Tryon county (copies of which I had the honor to tranſmit you by my laſt expreſs) came to hand, and the accounts contained in them were made the oſtenſible reaſons for raiſing the militia. Although I thought two or three hundred men, with the Tryon county Whigs, ſufficient to complete my buſineſs, yet I readily conſented that ſeven hundred ſhould be called upon, at once to diſcourage the Tories in other parts of the country, and to give confidence to the Whigs in all parts, but ſuch was the zeal and alacrity of the people, that although the weather was cold in the extreme, it was impoſſible to prevent their coming up, which they did in ſuch numbers, that by the time I reached Caghnawaga, I had very near, if not quite, three thouſand men, including nine hundred of the Tryon county militia.

On Tueſday the ſixteenth, I marched to Schenectady, and on the evening of that day a deputation from the Mohawk Indians met us, and delivered me the following ſpeech, in a very haughty tone:

"We intended to have gone down to Albany, in order to ſpeak to you, but thank God that he has given us an opportunity to meet you here, as we have ſome matters to communicate to you."—To which I gave the following anſwer.—"I am very glad to ſee you here, and I ſhall be glad to hear what the brothers have to ſay, as my ears are always open to them."—Whereupon Abraham proceeded as follows:——"Brothers, you lately ſent to our place four men, who arrived to us laſt Sunday morning. They told us they were ſent up to us by you, to inform us of thoſe military preparations, which were making down in this quarter. By them you let us know that you thought it not prudent to ſend armed men amongſt us, without previouſly notifying us. Likewiſe, Brothers, your meſſengers informed us of the reaſons of your coming in this manner. You informed us that you had heard that there were a number of men embodied at Sir John's, about Johnſtown; you told us likewiſe, that as ſoon as they had completed their body, they intended to deſtroy the ſettlements up and down the river. You informed us that you were coming up, to inquire into the truth of the report, and who it was that gave out commiſſions, and what were their deſigns.

"At the ſame time you aſſured us, that no harm was intended againſt us, the Six Nations, as we had laſt ſummer publicly engaged that we would take no part againſt you in your diſpute with the great King over the great water.

"Brothers, you told us that you would come to ſearch into the truth of the report, and you aſſured us alſo, that you would not be the firſt aggreſſor, and that it ſhould be their own fault, if any blood was ſpilt.

"You told us that you would acquaint the Lower Caſtle firſt of the deſign, that they ſhould ſend up to the Upper Caſtle, and they to the Oneyda, and they to the Onondaga, and ſo through the whole Six Nations.

"Brothers, we thanked your meſſengers for the ſpeech delivered to us, and we would conſider of it for ſome time, to return them an anſwer. Accordingly, brothers, a ſmall number of us, who take care of the news, met in council on this occaſion.

"We thanked your meſſengers for informing us firſt of your deſigns. We ſaid we know the agreement which was entered into with the whole Twelve United Colonies. At that meeting, you remember it was agreed to remove all obſtacles out of the way of the path of peace, to keep it open, that we might paſs and repaſs without being annoyed.

"Brothers, you told us that you came to inquire into the truth of the report, which might be done by four or ſix, without any danger in making the inquiry.

"We propoſed your ſending up ſix perſons to inquire into the truth of this matter, as it would be a ſhame to interrupt them, as no perſon would be ſo mean to give them any obſtruction.

"As for ſending your belt forward, we thought to retain it, until we had heard whether our propoſal had been accepted or no.—

"And we deſire that you would conſider of this matter, and keep your troops at home, and let us know your mind; and if, after conſidering of our propoſals, you do not agree to them, that you will then let us know what you intend to do.

"They likewiſe ſent word to you, that when they had heard from you, whether you accepted of our propoſals, that we would then do as you deſire in ſending up the news.

"Brothers, we expected an anſwer to our propoſals, but none arrived until we were informed, by a woman who returned from Albany, that thoſe preparations were actually making, and that troops were actually marching in the country. We then, brothers, took the matter into conſideration, and determined it was beſt for a party to meet you, and you ſee us this day, brothers, arrived. We come, brothers, to beg of you that you take good care and prudence of what you are going about. We beg of you, brothers, to remember the engagement which was made with the Twelve United Colonies at our interview laſt ſummer, as we then engaged to open the path of peace, and to keep it undefiled from blood, at the ſame time ſomething of a different nature made its appearance. You aſſured us, brothers, that if any were found in our neighbourhood inimical to us, that you would *conſider* them as enemies. The Six Nations then ſuppoſed that the ſon of Sir William was pointed at by that expreſſion. We then deſired particularly that he might not be injured, as it was not in his power to injure the cauſe; and that therefore he might not be moleſted. The Six Nations then ſaid they would not

concern themſelves with your operation in other parts, but particularly deſired that this path might be free from blood.

" And now, brothers, we repeat it again; we beg of you to take good care, and not to ſpill any blood in this path, and the more eſpecially, brothers, as it is as but of this day that the Six Nations had ſo agreeable an interview with the Colonies, and our Chiefs are now hunting in the woods, and not dreaming that there is any proſpect that this path is, or will be, defiled with blood.

" We informed you, brothers, that we had heard, of a woman, that you was advancing, and that you had cannon; we then took it into conſideation; we thought it ſtrange that cannon ſhould be brought into the country, as the Twelve United Colonies had ſo lately opened the path of peace. As you will remember that this path was opened laſt ſpring, and the Six Nations agreed to keep it open, we then thought what could influence the Twelve United Colonies to open this path, and from the preſent appearance it is as if with a deſign that the cannon ſhould paſs free from all obſtruction.

" Brothers, attend! It was your requeſt, and a matter agreed upon by the Twelve United Colonies, that we ſhould mind nothing but peace; therefore, brothers, as we mean to obſerve that agreement, we have expreſſed ourſelves as above, and as, brothers, we mind nothing but peace, we look upon ourſelves as mediators between the two parties. Therefore, brothers, as your meſſengers declared that you would not be the aggreſſors, we informed Sir John of this, and earneſtly begged of him not to be the aggreſſor, or the means of ſhedding blood, and at the ſame time aſſured him that if we found he ſhould be the aggreſſor, we would not pay any farther attention to him, and likewiſe told them that if our brothers of the United Colonies were the aggreſſors, that we ſhould treat them in the ſame manner.

" This is what we told Sir John, as we look upon ourſelves to be mediators between both parties, and as we have ſaid before, deſired him not to be the aggreſſor.

" To which Sir John replied that we know his diſpoſition very well, and that he had no mind to be the aggreſſor. He aſſured us that he would not be the aggreſſor, but if the people came up to take away his life, he would do as well as he could, as the law of nature juſtified every perſon to ſtand in his own defence.

" According to the news we have heard, it is as though Sir John would ſhut up the path of peace in that quarter, but that is impoſſible he ſhould do it, as he has but a meer handful of friends. But, brothers, if this company who are now paſſing by, ſhould go up, and any thing bad ſhould happen, we ſhall look on you as ſhutting up the path.

" It has been repreſented to you, brothers, that it ſeems that Sir John is making military preparations, and that he is making a fort round his houſe; but, brothers, as we live ſo near him, we ſhould certainly know it if any thing of that nature ſhould be done, eſpecially as we go there ſo frequently on account of our father the miniſter, who ſometimes performs divine ſervice at that place. We have never ſeen any hoſtile preparations made there, there is no cannon nor any thing of that kind, and that all things remained in the ſame ſituation it was in the life time of Sir William.

" Brothers, we would not conceal any thing from you, it would not be right to uſe deceit, neither do we mean to do it; the minds of our Counſellors are very much grieved, and aggrieved at that part of the diſpoſition of thoſe whom we may call our warriors, as there are ſome among us of different minds, as there are among you. Brothers, our Counſellors remembering the covenant we laſt ſummer made with our brethren the Twelve Colonies, have all along ſtrongly urged out warriors to peace, and have checked them when a contrary diſpoſition appeared. Our minds are very much grieved to find any of our warriors of a different ſentiment. We have hitherto been able to reſtrain them, and hope ſtill to be able to do it, for matters are not now carried to extremity, but if they are, our warriors will not be reſtrained, becauſe they will think themſelves deceived if this military force comes into the country."

" We have declared to you, brothers, that we would not deceive, and that we mean to declare our minds to you openly and freely. We the Sachems have all along inculcated to the warriors ſentiments of peace, and they have hitherto been obedient to us, though there have been frequent rumours that they ſhould be diſturbed, yet we have hitherto been able to calm their minds. But now, brothers, ſo large a party coming, alarms the minds of our warriors.

" They are determined, brothers, to go, and be preſent at your interview with Sir John, and determined to ſee and hear every thing that ſhould be there tranſacted; and if it ſhall then appear that this party ſhall puſh matters to extremes, we then cannot be accountable for any thing that may happen. But as for us, brothers, the counſellors are fully determined ever to perſevere in the path of peace.

" Brothers attend! Though I have finiſhed what I had purpoſed to ſay, yet I will add one thing more. When the news of your approach arrived at our town, it cauſed great confuſion, ſome were ready to take to their arms, obſerving that thoſe reports reſpecting the unfriendly diſpoſition of the colonies were now verified. I begged of them, brothers, to poſſeſs their minds in peace for a few days. I told them that I myſelf would go to Albany and inquire into the truth of the matter. I was ſo conſcious of my own innocency, that no hoſtile appearance could deter me, however formidable. I therefore deſire them to ſit ſtill until my return, which might be in two days, if I went to Albany; this, brothers, is the preſent ſituation of our people, they are waiting to ſee what news I bring.

" Brothers, when I made this requeſt to the warriors, that they ſhould ſit ſtill till my return, they told me that they would, which they are now in expectation of, and will do nothing till I get back. But, brothers, after my return I will repeat to them the ſpeech you will now make to me, and if any of our people ſhould ſtill perſiſt to be preſent at your interview with Sir John, we hope, brethren, you will not think hard of us as counſellors, as it is not in our powers to rule them as we pleaſe. If they ſhould go, and if any thing evil ſhould happen, we beg to know, brothers, what treatment we may expect who remain at home in peace."

" Brothers, this is all we have to ſay, this is the buſineſs which has brought us down, and we now expect an anſwer to carry home to our people."

[To be continued.]

January 22, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the twentieth of this inſtant, a Scotch ſervant woman, named BARBARY ABERCROMBY, about twenty-ſeven years of age, of a fair complexion, middle ſized; had on, when ſhe went away, a home made jacket and petticoat of dark brown, with one blue ſhalloon petticoat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and delivers her to the keeper of the work-houſe, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSIAH HIBARD,
Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County.

N. B. She croſſed the Middle Ferry Sunday afternoon.

NEWBERN (N. Carolina) January 5.

Laſt night arrived here a veſſel from Norfolk with ſixty men, women, and children, part of the Scotch ſettlers which Lord Dunmore's tenders took off the capes of Virginia, bound to Cape-Fear, and which were to have been forced into his black and white regiments; but the defeat at the Great-Bridge has happily releaſed theſe unhappy people, who are going to Croſs-Creek, to ſettle among their friends there.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 3.

In our laſt, we gave the beſt account we could of the malcontents in South-Carolina; it is now reported that theſe people, convinced of their error in oppoſing the meaſures adopted by the continent, for the preſervation of their natural rights, have delivered up their leaders to the officers who were ſent to reduce them to order.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 27.

An expreſs arrived here on Tueſday, with advice that laſt Sunday morning near a hundred of the enemy landed at Norfolk, from the men of war, under a heavy firing of cannon, which continued when the expreſs came away. They had ſet three houſes on fire, but were ſoon forced to retire; the loſs they ſuſtained was then uncertain. Three of our men were killed by cannon ſhot; two of whom, it is ſaid, belonged to Captain Blenford's company of minutemen.

On Wedneſday evening laſt ſix waggons arrived here from Philadelphia, loaded with arms and ammunition.

One Wootten, in a canoe from Hampton, a few days ago, was chaſed by a tender as far as Sowel's point. The old man hauled his canoe on ſhore, and ran into the woods, but was purſued by ſome men from the tender; they were ſoon diſcovered by our guard ſtationed there, who fired upon them, and the conſequence of their attempt to catch one was, that they loſt three, killed on the ſpot.

This week a grenadier of the fourteenth regiment (tired of the ſervice) came up from Norfolk, to ſee his fellow ſoldiers, now priſoners here upon parole.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

Thurſday laſt Philip Livingſton, John Alſop, John Jay, and Alexander M'Dougall, Eſquires, were unanimouſly elected members for the city and county of New-York, to ſerve in the next General Aſſembly.

Between two and three o'clock yeſterday afternoon his Excellency General LEE arrived here from the eaſtward. He was eſcorted into town by Capt. Leary's troop of light horſe, and a great number of our principal inhabitants.

We hear that Colonel Warner, with one thouſand men, from our frontiers, are on their march for Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 5th inſt.

"Yeſterday about the ſame time Generals Lee and Clinton arrived. The Committees of Safety met immediately, and we expected ſomething like a commencement of hoſtilities to-day. The Mayor went on board, and the Governor and General both aſſured him not a man was to be landed here. A twenty gun ſhip, ſaid to be the Mercury, and a tranſport, came into the harbour yeſterday. Clinton came in the frigate, and is going to the ſouthward, I believe to Virginia. A Dr. Gilſon has been taken into cuſtody at Newport, and ſent to head quarters, for treaſonable practices at Rhode-Iſland. Lee ſays, he will ſend word on board the men of war, that if they ſe a houſe on fire, in conſequence of his coming, he will chain one hundred of their friends together by the neck, and make the houſe their funeral pile."

Mr. TOWNE,

By inſerting the following lines, you will oblige ſeveral of your ſubſcribers. A. B.

TOM mounted on his ſordid load,
And bawling, d——n ye, clear the road;
His ſhovel graſp'd firm in his hands,
Which far and near the ſtreet commands,
No hardy mortal dares approach,
Whether on horſeback, foot, or coach;
None in his wits the riſque would chooſe,
Who either wears a coat or noſe.
So —— in pomp, on Billingſgate,
His arms diſplay'd in burleſque ſtate;
Scurrility and impudence,
Bombaſt and Bedlam eloquence,
Defiance bids——to COMMON SENSE.

WANTS a place, as WET NURSE, a young woman with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer. *

WANTED, to wait in a genteel family, an active BOY about twelve years of age. Inquire of the printer.

ABSCONDED from his bail the 20th inſtant, a certain THOMAS JONES, late clerk to the ſubſcriber, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, of a dark complexion, a little pock marked, black hair tied behind, and generally wears brown clothes. Whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber where ſaid Jones may be ſecured, ſhall have a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, and grateful acknowledgements for the favor. The ſubſcriber thinks it neceſſary likewiſe to notify his cuſtomers not to pay ſaid Jones any money on his account, hr to any other perſon, except an order appears from under his or Mrs. Wade's hands. *
Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1776. FRANCIS WADE.

TO be RENTED, the PLANTATION on Weſſahickon road, late Doctor Zachary's, with part of the STOCK now thereon. For terms apply to Reeſe Meredith, who will agree with any that can be well recommended, and none elſe need to apply. *

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

WAS found on Friday evening laſt, in the butchers market, A LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a ſmall ſum of money and a cancelled note of hand. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again by applying to the printer. *
January 25, 1776.

LOST or miſlaid, on Thurſday afternoon, a THIRTY DOLLAR CONTINENTAL BILL, No. 4746, as near as can be remembered. Whoever gives information thereof to the printer, ſo as it may be recovered, ſhall receive abundance of thanks, and be otherways handſomely rewarded.

A YOUNG WOMAN wants a place, who works well at her needle, is willing to take care of children, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogſheads, MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels, COFFEE in barrels, and OSNABRUGS, to be ſold by HOWELL and DOUGLASS in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry-alley.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, the time of three Engliſh SERVANT MEN; one has four years to ſerve from the 26th of next March; the other two have each better than three years to ſerve. He has alſo for ſale a genteel FAMILY COACH, with harneſs complete for a pair of horſes. A pair of very ſerviceable BAY aged HORSES, fit for town or country work; a good family HORSE, very pleaſant under the ſaddle, and ſteady in harneſs; and a pair of high bred POINTERS, juſt fit to break. For particulars inquire of John Hales in Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Front ſtreets.

STOLEN or ſtrayed on Tueſday laſt, a remarkable ſtrong large MASTIFF DOG, with a leather collar on, anſwers to the name of LION, is of a light brindle or dark fawn colour, his tail docked a little, and his ears cropped; has a large head, and very black muzzle. Whoever will give information of him to Meaſe and Caldwell, ſo that he can be found, or bring him to their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive a DOLLAR reward, beſides any reaſonable expence if brought from a diſtance.

TO BE SOLD, by ROBERT SHEWELL and JACOB SPICER, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Andrew Caldwell's, MELASSES in hogſheads, and COFFEE in hogſheads, tierces, barrels and bags.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

Went adrift from the brig Jamaica Packet, Capt. Stanſbury, laying at Mr. Andrew Hodge's wharf, a ſmall YAWL, almoſt new, and fifteen or ſixteen feet long, lately painted, with a white bottom, black binding ſtreak, her upper moulding black or green, and her lower moulding yellow. Whoever brings her to the ſaid Shewell or Spicer, ſhall have the above reward.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS, after the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction of the moſt experienced officers, MADE and SOLD by JAMES WEIR, bruſh-maker, at the corner of Church-alley, in Second-ſtreet, at the low rate of five ſhillings per dozen, which are much ſuperior to what the Pennſylvania troops are furniſhed with, and greatly inferior in price. BLACK BALL of the beſt quality may be had at ſaid ſhop, with a reaſonable allowance when purchaſed by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed.

TO be SOLD the 19th inſt. (February, 1776) a very commodious plantation of about 250 acres of good land, well fenced and timbered, about one mile from Trenton, ſituated on the river road. There are upon the premiſes a new genteel houſe and kitchen, with a good barn, cow houſe, cyder mill, a good orchard and meadows. A ſmall brook, ſupplied by ſprings, runs through the ſame, on which may be built a very convenient ſpring houſe. For particulrrs inquire of EPHRAIM ANDERSON at the above plantation. †

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC SALE (if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale) on Tueſday the 13th inſtant, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, the ſign of Kouli Khan, on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, the fourth door from the corner of Market-ſtreet, ſundry HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of walnut dining and tea tables, cheſt of drawers, beds and bedding, walnut chairs, looking glaſſes, pictures, handirons, tongs, ſhovels, pots, kettles, diſhes, plates, bottles, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, if the weather permits.

† February 1. MARY ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1776.

MR. PIKE takes this method of acquainting the public, that he has taken the houſe lately occupied by David Franks, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Coomb's-alley, where he has provided a very large room for the more convenient accommodation of ſuch Gentlemen who chooſe to learn the uſe of the SMALL SWORD.

The uſe of which is taught there every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from ſix in the morning to two in the afternoon.

Private leſſons on the ſame every afternoon.

He continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in his other branch of buſineſs as uſual, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from eight o'clock in the morning to one.

An evening ſchool for Gentlemen, who have not had an opportunity of learning a PROPER ADDRESS, every evening from five to nine o'clock.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Swedes church, Philadelphia, a NEGRO MAN named Newry, about twenty-two years of age, a cooper by trade, about five feet nine inches high, a ſtout fellow, with thick legs, and a little knock kneed. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown mixed cloth jacket, a ſpotted flannel waiſtcoat, and a fuſtian one under it, a white ſhirt, an Oſnabrug one, two hats, one a rough beaver and almoſt new, a good pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of black ſtocking ditto, a pair of ſilver knee-buckles carved, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue yarn, the other mixed brown and white worſted, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, a pair of neat turned pumps with plated buckles, a white ſtock, and ſilver ſtockbuckle carved.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN JONES, Cooper.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

WANTED, a woman who underſtands taking care of a child, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1776. [Num. 164.

General SCHUYLER's account of his expedition to Tryon county. Continued from page 64.

TO which I delivered the following anſwer, which it was eaſy to be perceived had the deſired effect.

" Brothers of the Mohawk nation,

" We, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Congreſs and your Brothers of Albany and Schenectady, have paid great attention to the ſpeech you have delivered to us; we now deſire you to open your ears, and attentively liſten to what we have to ſay in anſwer.

" Brothers, it pleaſed us to hear you declare, that you would ſpeak your minds freely; we aſſure you that we ſhall do the ſame, and hide nothing from you of what is in our thoughts.

" Brothers, we were in hopes that the meſſage, which we ſent you by Mr. Bleecker, would have eaſed your minds, and have convinced you that we had no hoſtile intentions againſt you or any other Indians, for if we had, we would not have ſent you that meſſage, neither would we have ſupplied you with powder as we did laſt ſummer, and again the other day.

" Brothers, we are extremely ſorry that you have not complied with our requeſt, to ſend the ſpeech which we ſent you by Mr. Bleecker to the Six Nations, in the manner which we required.

" Brothers, you told us that five or ſix men would have been ſufficient to have gone to Johnſtown, and to have inquired what was tranſacting there, and that theſe people would have been in no danger, as it would have been a ſhame to have interrupted them. We acknowledge, Brothers, that it would have been a ſhame if we had ſent them, and they had been interrupted; but we have full proofs that many people in Johnſtown, and the neighbourhood thereof, have for a conſiderable time paſt made preparations to carry into execution the wicked deſigns of the King's evil counſellors.

" Brothers, it is very true that laſt ſummer the United Colonies promiſed that the path to the Indian country ſhould be kept open. They again repeat that promiſe; and although it is by the ſpecial order of the Congreſs, that this body of troops are now marching up, yet it is not to ſhut the path, but to keep it open, and to prevent the people in and about Johnſtown from cutting off the communication between us and our brethren of the Six Nations, and our other brethren living upon the river.

" Brothers, although we have before obſerved that the people, living in and about Johnſtown, are making hoſtile preparations againſt us, yet we will not ſhed a drop of their blood, unleſs they refuſe to come to an agreement by which we may be ſafe, or unleſs they oppoſe us with arms. We do not mean that any of our warriors ſhould ſet their foot on any of the lands you poſſeſs, or that of the Six Nations, unleſs our enemies ſhould take ſhelter there, for thoſe we are reſolved to follow wherever they go. We again repeat, that we have no quarrel with you, and we do expect that you will not interfere in this family conteſt, but ſtand by as indifferent ſpectators, agreeable to the engagement of the Six Nations made to us laſt ſummer, at their own requeſt.

" Brothers, we aſſured you laſt ſummer that, as we had no quarrel with any Indians, we would not touch a hair of their heads; yet when our warriors were at St. John's, they were attacked by Indians; two of your tribe, and ſome others, were killed. You have never blamed us for it, becauſe you well knew that, as our lives are dear to us, we had a right to kill any man who attempts to kill us; you ought therefore not to be ſurpriſed if we take every precaution to prevent being deſtroyed by the friends of the King's evil counſellors.

" Brothers, in a little time we may be called upon to go and fight againſt our enemies to the eaſtward, who are employed by the King's evil counſellors, and can you think it prudent that we ſhould leave a ſet of people, who are our enemies, in any part of the country, in ſuch a ſituation as to be able to deſtroy our wives and children, and burn our houſes in our abſence? Would you leave your wives and children in ſuch a ſituation? The wiſdom by which you have conducted your affairs, convinces us that you would not; and yet ſo cautious are we that no blood may be ſhed, that we ſhall ſend a letter to Sir John, inviting him to meet us on the road, between this place and his houſe, which if he does, we make no doubt but every thing will be ſettled in an amicable manner. And, that he may be under no apprehenſions, we do now aſſure you, that if we do not come to an agreement, he will be permitted ſafely to return to his own houſe.

" Brothers, we thank you that you have concealed nothing from us, and we aſſure you that we ſcorn deceit as much as you do, and therefore we ſhall now ſpeak our minds freely on what you have ſaid reſpecting the conduct which your warriors mean to hold. We have no objection, nay, we wiſh that you and they ſhould be preſent to hear what we ſhall propoſe to Sir John, and the people in and about Johnſtown, who are our enemies. But we beg of you to tell your warriors, that although we have no quarrel with them, yet if we ſhould be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of fighting with our enemies, and your warriors ſhould join them and fight againſt us, that we will do as we did at St. John's, and repel force by force.

" Brothers, you have aſked us if your warriors ſhould go, and if any thing evil ſhould happen, what treatment you may expect who remain at home in peace.

" Brothers, in the treaty held at Albany, laſt ſummer, you and your warriors were preſent, and you and they jointly promiſed to remain neuter, and not to interfere in this quarrel; ſhould your warriors therefore now take up arms againſt us, we muſt conſider it as a breach of the treaty, ſo far as it reſpects the lower Mohawk caſtle, of which breach we ſhall complain to our Brethren the other nations; and, at the ſame time lay the matter before our Great Council, at Philadelphia, whoſe determination thereupon will be our future guide.

" Brothers, we are ſurpriſed that the leaſt doubt ſhould remain on your minds, with reſpect to our friendly intentions

towards you after the many inſtances we have given you of our love and friendſhip. But we muſt impute it to the wicked inſinuations of our mutual enemies, who wiſh for nothing ſo much as to ſee the ancient covenant, which has ſo long ſubſiſted between us, broke.

" Brothers, you have obſerved that you would pay no regard to that party that ſhould be the firſt aggreſſor. We cannot be the aggreſſors, for if our enemies in and about Johnſtown had had no evil intentions againſts us, we ſhould never have ever come thus far with an army. Whoever takes up arms againſt another, although he has not yet ſtruck, muſt be conſidered as the aggreſſor, and not he who tries to prevent the blow.

" Brothers, we have now freely and fully diſcloſed to you our minds. We hope you will remember what we have ſaid, and repeat it to your brother counſellors and warriors; and, leſt you ſhould not be able to recollect every part of this ſpeech, you may have your brothers Karaghqwadirhon * and Tezederonderon to attend you, if it be agreeable to you.

" Brothers, your women have ſent us a belt. We beg you to aſſure them of our regard, and to intreat them to prevent your warriors from doing any thing that would have the leaſt tendency to incur our reſentment, or interrupt that harmony which we wiſh may ſubſiſt to the end of time."

To this they made the following ſhort reply:

" Brother Schuyler, the Great Man, attend!

" We have this evening heard what you have to ſay, and we are glad of it, and thank you for it.

" Every thing that has been ſaid to us, brother, has been perfectly agreeable to us.

" I ſhall not attempt, brother, to make a particular reply to every thing that has been ſaid to us; indeed it would not be proper at this time.

" We are very glad, brother, that you have determined to write to Sir John, requeſting an interview with him, in hopes of an amicable agreement.

" Brother, you mention, that it would be agreeable to you that the warriors and counſellors, or Sachems, ſhould attend.

" Brother, we, the Sachems, will attend, even though we ſhould do it at the riſque of our lives.

" Brother, we ſhould be glad if you would inform us of the time and place of your interview with Sir John. You likewiſe told us, that if it was agreeable to us that your interpreters ſhould attend, to recapitulate the ſpeech you have made, which likewiſe is agreeable to us; and we deſire that they may go with us, for by that means all miſtakes may be prevented.

" Brother, you may depend on it that we will uſe our utmoſt influence with our warriors, to calm their minds.

" You may depend on it likewiſe, that our ſiſters will uſe their utmoſt influence for the ſame purpoſe."

I then aſſured them again, that as we had no hoſtile intentions, they might reſt aſſured that nothing diſagreeable would happen to them, and that, if they attended at Johnſtown as friends, they would receive the protection due to them as mediators, after which they returned. Early on Wedneſday, the 17th, I marched, having previouſly ſent a letter to Sir John Johnſon, of which the following is a copy:

" Sir, " Schenectady, January 16, 1776.

" Information having been received that deſigns of the moſt dangerous tendency to the rights, liberties, properties, and even lives of thoſe of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in America, who are oppoſed to the unconſtitutional meaſures of his Miniſtry, have been formed in part of the county of Tryon, I am therefore ordered to march a body of men into that county, to carry into execution certain reſolutions of my ſuperiors, and to contravene theſe dangerous deſigns.

" Influenced, Sir, by motives of humanity, I wiſh to comply with my orders, in a manner the moſt peaceable, that no blood may be ſhed, I therefore requeſt that you will pleaſe to meet me tomorrow at any place on my way to Johnſtown, to which I propoſe then to march. For which purpoſe I do hereby give you my word and honor, that you, and ſuch perſons as you may chooſe ſhould attend you, ſhall paſs ſafe and unmoleſted to the place where you may meet me, and from thence back to the place of your abode.

" Rutgert Bleecker, and Henry Glenn, Eſquires, are the bearers hereof, gentlemen who are entitled to your beſt attention, which I dare ſay they will experience, and by whom I expect you will favor me with an anſwer to this letter.

" You will pleaſe to aſſure Lady Johnſon, that whatever may be the reſult of what is now in agitation, ſhe may reſt perfectly ſatisfied that no indignity will be offered her. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, PH. SCHUYLER.

" To Sir John Johnſon, Baronet."

He accordingly met me about ſixteen miles beyond Schenectady, accompanied by ſome of the leading Scotchmen, and two or three others, when I delivered him the following terms.

Terms offered by the Honorable Philip Schuyler, Eſq; Major-General in the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, and commanding in the New-York department, to Sir John Johnſon, Baronet, and all ſuch other perſons in the county of Tryon, as have evinced their intentions of ſupporting his Majeſty's Miniſtry to carry into execution the unconſtitutional meaſures of which the Americans ſo juſtly complain, and to prevent which they have been drawn to the dreadful neceſſity of having recourſe to arms.

Firſt, That Sir John Johnſon ſhall, upon his word and honor, immediately deliver up all cannon, arms and other military ſtores of what kind ſoever, which may be in his own poſſeſſion, or which he has cauſed to be delivered into the poſſeſſion of any perſons whatſoever, either directly or indirectly, or that, to his knowledge, may be concealed in any part of the ſaid county; that he ſhall diſtinguiſh all ſuch military ſtores, of what kind ſoever, as belong to the crown, or were furniſhed with the deſign of arming the Indians, or the inhabitants of Tryon county, from thoſe which may be private property, in order that a proper inventory may be taken of the laſt articles, that the ſame may be reſtored, or the value of them refunded when this unhappy conteſt ſhall be over.

Secondly, General Schuyler, out of perſonal reſpect to Sir John, and from a regard to his rank, conſents that Sir John ſhall retain for his own uſe, a complete ſet of armour, and as much powder as may be ſufficient for his domeſtic purpoſes.

Thirdly, That Sir John Johnſon ſhall remain upon his parole of honor in any part of Tryon county, which he may chooſe to the eaſtward of the diſtrict of unleſs it ſhould appear neceſſary to the Honorable Continental Congreſs to remove him to ſome other part of this or any other colony; in which caſe, he is immediately to comply with ſuch orders as they may think proper to give for that purpoſe.

Fourthly, That the Scotch inhabitants of the ſaid county ſhall, without any kind of exception, immediately deliver up all arms in their poſſeſſion, of what kind ſoever they may be, and that they ſhall each ſolemnly promiſe, that they will not at any time hereafter, during the continuance of this unhappy conteſt, take up arms without the permiſſion of the Conti-

* *Dean and Bleecker, interpreters.*

nental Congreſs, or of their general officers; and for the more faithful performance of this article, the General inſiſts, that they ſhall immediately deliver up to him ſix hoſtages of his own nomination.

Fifthly, That ſuch of the other inhabitants of Tryon county, as have avowed themſelves averſe to the meaſures of the United Colonies, ſhall alſo deliver up their arms, of what kind ſoever they may be, and enter into the like engagement as is ſtipulated in the preceding article, both with reſpect to their future conduct and the number of hoſtages.

Sixthly, That all blankets, ſtrouds, and other Indian articles belonging to the crown, and intended as preſents to the Indians, ſhall be delivered up to a Commiſſary appointed by General Schuyler, in the preſence of three or more of the Mohawk Chiefs, in order that the ſame may be diſperſed amongſt the Indians, for the purpoſe of cementing the ancient friendſhip between them and their Brethren of the United Colonies, for which ſole purpoſe they ought to have been furniſhed.

Seventhly, If Sir John Johnſon, and the people referred to in the aforegoing articles, ſhall juſtly abide by, and perform what is thereby required of them, the General, in behalf of the Continental Congreſs, doth promiſe and engage that neither Sir John Johnſon, nor any of thoſe people, ſhall be moleſted by any of the other inhabitants of the ſaid county, or by any of the inhabitants of the Thirteen United Colonies; but that, on the contrary, they will be protected in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of their property, the ſole intent of this treaty being to prevent the horrid effects of a civil and inteſtine war betwixt thoſe who ought to be brethren. That all the arms, which ſhall be delivered up in conſequence of the preceding articles, ſhall be valued by ſworn appraiſers. That if the Continental Congreſs ſhould have occaſion for them, they may be taken. If not, they will be delivered to the reſpective proprietors, when this unhappy conteſt ſhall be at an end.

He aſſured me that the Indians would ſupport him, and that ſome were already at Johnſon Hall for that purpoſe, and others on their way down.

In return I told him, that although averſe to ſhedding any blood, yet if he reſiſted, that force would be oppoſed to force without diſtinction, and that the conſequences would be of the moſt ſerious nature, unleſs he complied with my requiſitions. He begged time, to anſwer, until next evening, to which I conſented.

About an hour after he had left me, Abraham, and another of the Mohawks, called upon me; I acquainted him of the information I had received from Sir John, which he denied to be true, giving me aſſurances that the Mohawks would not interfere otherwiſe than as mediators; I anſwered, that I hoped they would not, but that if they did, I ſhould ſurely not heſitate one moment to deſtroy all that ſhould appear in arms againſt us. On Thurſday the 18th, I approached to within four miles of Johnſtown, and about ſix o'clock received the following anſwer to my terms.

"Terms propoſed by Sir John Johnſon, Baronet, and the people of Kingſborough and the adjacent neighbourhood, to the Honorable Philip Schuyler, Eſq; Major-General in the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, and commanding in the New-York department.

"First, That Sir John Johnſon and the reſt of the gentlemen expect, that all ſuch arms of every kind as are their own property, may remain in their poſſeſſion, all the other arms ſhall be delivered up to ſuch perſon or perſons as may be appointed for that purpoſe. As to military ſtores, belonging to the crown, Sir John has not any.

"Secondly, Anſwered in the firſt.

"Thirdly, Sir John expects that he will not be confined to any certain county, but be at liberty to go where he pleaſes.

"Fourthly, The Scotch inhabitants will deliver up their arms, of what kind ſoever they may be; and they will each ſolemnly promiſe, that they will not, at any time hereafter, during the continuance of this unhappy conteſt, take up arms without the permiſſion of the Continental Congreſs, or of their general officers. Hoſtages they are not in a capacity to give, no one man having command over another, or power ſufficient to deliver ſuch; therefore this part of the article to be paſſed from, or the whole included. Women and children to be required, a requiſition ſo inhuman as we hope the General will diſpenſe with.

"Fifthly, Anſwered in the fourth.

"Sixthly, Sir John has not any blankets, ſtrouds, or other preſents intended for the Indians.

"Seventhly, If the above propoſals are agreed to and ſigned by the General, Sir John and the people referred to will rely on the aſſurances of protection given by the General.

"JOHN JOHNSON, ALLAN M'DONELL.

"Johnſon Hall, 18th January, 1776.

"To the Hon. Philip Schuyler, Eſq; Major-General."

To which I returned the following anſwer.

Cagnuage, January 18, eight o'clock, P. M. 1776.

Gentleman,

Meſſrs. Adams and M'Donell have delivered me your anſwer to my propoſals of yeſterday's date. The leaſt attention to the articles I offered, when compared with yours, muſt convince you that you omitted replies to ſeveral of them, conſequently what you have ſent me is very imperfect, and alſo unſatisfactory. I wave pointing out ſome inconſiſtences in your propoſals, as the whole are exceptionable, excepting the laſt.

I muſt therefore obey my orders, and again repeat that in the execution of them I ſhall ſtrictly abide by the laws of humanity, at the ſame time aſſuring you that if the leaſt reſiſtance is made, I will not anſwer for the conſequences, which may be of a nature the moſt dreadful.

If Lady Johnſon is at Johnſon Hall, I wiſh ſhe would retire, and therefore incloſe a paſſport, as I ſhall march my troops to that place without delay.

You may, however, have time to reconſider the matter; and for that purpoſe I give you until twelve o'clock this night, after which I ſhall receive no propoſals, and I have ſent you Mr. Robert Yates, Mr. Glen and Mr. Duer, to receive the ultimate propoſals you have to make. This condeſcenſion I make from no other motive than to prevent the effuſion of blood, ſo far as it may be effected without riſking the ſafety of the country, or being guilty of a breach of the poſitive orders I have received from the Hon. Continental Congreſs. I am, gentlemen, with due reſpect, your humble ſervant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

To Sir John Johnſon, and Mr. Allan M'Donell.

[To be continued.]

JEREMIAH BAKER, at the ſign of Noah's Ark, the upper end of Front-ſtreet, takes this opportunity of acquainting his friends and cuſtomers, that he has laid in a ſtock of HARE's BEST AMERICAN DRAUGHT PORTER, which he intends ſerving in its greateſt purity, and hopes for a continuance of the favours of his former cuſtomers, and the public in general, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers of the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ASSISTING DISTRESSED PRISONERS, the following gentlemen were elected MANAGERS, Joſeph Allen, Chriſtopher Marſhall, Iſaac Howell, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Richard Wells, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joſeph Paſchall, Benjamin Marſhall, Joſeph Stanſbury, Benjamin Poultney, Richard Humphreys, Samuel Sanſom; TREASURER, Thomas Moore.

We are told that there are fourteen or fifteen hundred troops arrived at New-York, laſt week, from Connecticut, who are under the command of General Lee. And that the regulars, under Gen. Clinton, were abſolutely ſent for by Governor Tryon.

A gentleman lately arrived from York Town, in this province, informs that the Committee of Inſpection had ſentenced one Richardſon to three months impriſonment, for having ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the Honorable Continental Congreſs.

In COMMITTEE of Inſpection and Obſervation, Feb. 5, 1776.

Whereas the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS did lately reſolve, "That if any perſon ſhould be ſo loſt to all virtue and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of Congreſs, or ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the city, county or diſtrict where he ſhould reſide; ſuch perſon ſhould be deemed, publiſhed and treated as an enemy of this country, and be precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe Colonies," and whereas JOHN DRINKER, hatter, THOMAS and SAMUEL FISHER, of the houſe of *Joſhua Fiſher* and *Sons*, merchants, all of this city, having been charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appeared before this Committee; acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged in their defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of war. This Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, and are of opinion, that if ſuch allegation was true, yet as the Congreſs have made no exception, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted.

But it appears to this Committee, by their own acknowledgements, that the above perſons have heretofore received and do continue to receive Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſes of war, therefore ſuch objection is not well founded, or the preſent pretence conſiſtent with their former conduct.—This Committee therefore (the parties having declared they did not mean to appeal to any other board) do hold up to the world, the ſaid JOHN DRINKER, THOMAS and SAMUEL FISHER, as ENEMIES to their country, and precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Ordered, that the above be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs, at five o'clock.

☞ The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES are deſired to meet next Saturday evening, at ſix o'clock, in Mr. Thorne's ſchool.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA, to be SOLD by Robert and Cornelius Stevenſon. *

LOST, laſt Friday evening, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the third volume of CRYSAL, or the ADVENTURES of a GUINEA, No. 360, belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive THREE SHILLINGS reward, and be thanked for their trouble. *

February 8, 1776.

A YOUNG PERSON, well acquainted with accounts and book keeping, and can write a very good hand, would be glad of employ in the mercantile way, in any public office, or to write occaſionally. He will engage on eaſy terms. Any gentleman whom this may ſuit, will be waited on by applying to the printer hereof.

STRAYED to the plantation of William Wharton, in Myamenſing townſhip, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-third of January laſt, a browniſh red HEIFER, with two white marks upon her, one on her hind legs, and the other on her fore legs. She is ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner, upon proving his property and paying the charges, may have her again. *

Cheltenham, January 26, 1776.

TO be SOLD, by private ſale, a plantation ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, within about nine miles of Philadelphia, adjoining a road leading rom Germantown to Abington, not quite a mile from the Old York road, near ſeveral meetinghouſes of different denominations, and various merchant mills. There are near fifty-ſix acres of good land, ten acres of which are good meadow well watered by a never failing ſtream, that runs through the whole tract, about ten acres of well timbered woodland, and the reſt good arable land. There are upon the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, with two rooms upon a floor, good barn and ſtables, an excellent orchard, and a new ſtone ſpring houſe erected over a never failing ſpring, which is near the dwelling houſe. The payments may be eaſy to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes. *

STEPHEN HALL.

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had on or before the firſt of April.

WANTS a place, as WET NURSE, a young woman with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer. *

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogſheads, MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels, COFFEE in barrels, and OSNABRUGS, to be ſold by HOWELL and DOUGLASS in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry-alley.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Published every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1776. [Num. 165.

Just Published, Printed and Sold by R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-House, Front-street, Philadelphia (Price Eighteen-pence)

THE MODERN RIDING-MASTER, or a KEY to the KNOWLEDGE of the HORSE and HORSEMANSHIP, with several necessary rules for young horsemen, by the famous PHILIP ASTLEY, Riding-master, late of his Majesty's royal light dragoons. Adorned with sixteen neat engravings descriptive of this manly exercise.

The Modern Riding-Master may be considered as an useful *Vade-Mecum* for gentlemen of every rank and profession, whether civil or military.——It contains,

I. Necessary precautions in purchasing a horse.

II. Of the bridle and saddle.

III. The art of riding, and reducing a horse to proper obedience.

IV. To mount the horse; with a variety of directions for the training and better government of this useful animal.

V. Necessary directions on a journey, &c.

General SCHUYLER's account of his expedition to Tryon county. Continued from page 69.

IMMEDIATELY after I had sent this away, the Sachems and all the warriors of the Lower Mohawk town, and some from the Upper, called upon me, and informed me that Sir John Johnson had related to them the contents of the terms I had offered to him and his associates; that Sir John declared he only meant to guard himself from any insult that might be offered by riotous people; that he had no unfriendly intentions against the country, and begged that I would accept of the terms he had offered. In reply I explained my proposals, and Sir John's answer; pointed out the impropriety of closing with him on the conditions he wanted, and told them that I had given him until twelve o'clock to comply, after which I should take such measures as would force him, *and whoever assisted him*, to a compliance. They were contented with the reasons I gave, but begged, that if his answer was not satisfactory, that I would give him until four o'clock in the morning, that they might have time to go and shake his head (as they expressed it) and bring him to his senses; and they begged it as a favor to be charged to them, that I would not remove him out of the county; they apologized for the threats of their warriors, said that they were not all present at the treaty at Albany, but that now they were all here, and declared that they would never take arms against us.

I paid them a compliment on their peaceable intentions, and informed them that although Sir John's conduct was extremely obnoxious, and that we should be justified in making him a close prisoner, yet I would grant their request for two reasons, first to shew our love and affection to them, and to convince them that they could obtain that by asking it as a favor, which they could not by threatening; secondly, that by leaving of him, they might, by their advice and example, teach him to alter his conduct.

At twelve, the following answer, from Sir John, came to hand:

"Answers to the terms proposed by the Honorable Philip Schuyler, Esq; Major-General in the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, and commanding in the New-York department, to Sir John Johnson, Baronet, the inhabitants of Kingsborough, and the neighbourhood adjacent.

"First and second articles agreed to, except a few favorite family arms.

"Third, Sir John Johnson having given his parole of honor not to take up arms against America, and conceiving the design of this military operation to be with no other view than that of removing of the jealousies of which his countrymen are unhappily and unjustly inspired with against him, can by no means think of submitting to this article in its full latitude, though for the sake of preserving peace and removing any suspicions of undue influence, he consents not to go to the westward of the German flats and Kingsland districts; to every other part of the continent to the southward of this county he expects the privilege of going.

"Fourth, Agreed to, except to that part of the article which respects the giving hostages. After the Scotch inhabitants have surrendered their arms, the General may take any six prisoners from amongst them as he chooses, without resistance. They expect, however, that the prisoners taken will be maintained, agreeable to their respective rank, and that they may have the privilege of going to any part of the provinces of New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, which the General, or the Continental Congress, may appoint. They likewise expect, from the General's humanity, that provision will be made for the maintenance of the prisoners wives and children, agreeable to their respective situation in life. Yet, for the sake of promoting the harmony of the country, they will not break off this treaty merely on that account, provided the General thinks he cannot exert a discretionary power in this matter, in which case they rely upon the General's influence with the Continental Congress, who, they cannot persuade themselves, will be inattentive to the voice of humanity, or to the feelings of parents who may be torn from their families. Those to whose lot it may fall to be taken prisoners, it is expected they will be allowed a few days to settle their business, and the gentlemen to wear their side arms.

"Fifth, Neither Sir John Johnson or the Scotch gentlemen can make any engagement for any other persons than those

over whom they may have influence. Neither can they poſſibly know the names of all ſuch perſons who have ſhewn themſelves averſe to the meaſures of the United Colonies. They give their word and honor that, ſo far as depends on them, the inhabitants ſhall give up their arms, and enter into the like engagement with the Scotch inhabitants. The General has it more in his power to diſcover thoſe who are obnoxious, and to make as many as he pleaſes priſoners; neither ſhall they adopt the quarrel of any ſuch perſons as their own.

"Sixth, Sir John gives his word and honor that he has no blankets, ſtrouds, or other preſents belonging to the crown, intended for the Indians, and therefore this requiſition cannot be complied with.

"Seventh, If the above propoſals are agreed to, and ſigned by the General, Sir John and the people referred to, will rely on the aſſurances of protection given by the General. But as it will be impoſſible for the arms to be collected till Saturday next at twelve o'clock, all the men, referred to in the above articles, will be then paraded in Johnſtown, and ground their arms in the preſence of ſuch troops as the General may appoint.

JOHN JOHNSON, ALLAN M'DONELL.

Johnſon-Hall, Jan. 18, 1776."

Upon which I told the Indians, that I believed the matter would be ſettled in a peaceable manner. They then retired with repeated expreſſions of their approbation of my conduct, and of eſteem for Congreſs. I then ſent the following to Sir John, viz.

Cagnuage, January 19, 1776.

General Schuyler's feelings as a gentleman induce him to conſent that Sir John Johnſon may retain the few favorite family arms, he making a liſt of them.

The General will alſo conſent, that Sir John Johnſon may go as far to the weſtward as the German flats and Kingſland diſtricts in this county, and to every other part of this colony to the ſouthward and eaſtward of ſaid diſtricts, provided he does not go into any ſeaport town; the General, however, believes that if Sir John's private buſineſs ſhould require his going to any of the other antient Engliſh Colonies, that he will be permitted it, by applying to Congreſs for leave.

The General will take ſix of the Scotch inhabitants priſoners, ſince they prefer it to going hoſtages. It has been the invariable rule of Congreſs, and that of all its officers, to treat priſoners with the greateſt humanity, and to pay all due deference to rank. He cannot aſcertain the places to which Congreſs may pleaſe to ſend them; for the preſent they will go to Reading or Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania. Nor can he make any promiſes with reſpect to the maintenance of the women and children. His humanity will certainly induce him to recommend to Congreſs an attention to what has been requeſted on that head.

General Schuyler expects that all the Scotch inhabitants of whatſoever rank, that are not confined to their beds by illneſs, ſhall attend with their arms, and deliver them on Saturday at twelve o'clock, which if not faithfully performed, he will conſider himſelf as diſengaged from any engagements entered into with them.

General Schuyler never refuſed a gentleman his ſide arms.

The priſoners, that may be taken, muſt be removed to Albany immediately, where the General will permit them to remain a reaſonable time to ſettle their family affairs.

If the terms General Schuyler has offered, on the 17th inſt. are accepted with the above qualifications, fair copies will be made out and ſigned by the parties, one of which will be delivered to Sir John and Mr. M'Donell ſigned by the General. To prevent a waſte of time, the General wiſhes Sir John and Mr. M'Donell immediately to ſend an anſwer. He remains, with due reſpect, Sir John's and Mr. M'Donell's humble ſervant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

Which was agreed to, and on Friday the 19th I marched to Johnſtown, having firſt detached parties to different parts of the county to bring in the other Tories, not comprehended in the agreement with Sir John. In the afternoon, the arms and military ſtores, in poſſeſſion of Sir John, were delivered up; a much ſmaller quantity than I expected. On Saturday the 20th, at twelve o'clock, I drew my men in the ſtreet, and the Highlanders, between two and three hundred, marched to the front, where they grounded their arms; theſe ſecured, I diſmiſſed them with an exhortation, pointing out the only conduct which could inſure them protection. I then ſent for two of the perſons mentioned in Conner's affadavit, the reſt not being in the county, and tried by every means in my power to make them confeſs what Conner charged them with; they ſtrenuouſly denied the charge, and when I produced Conner, they called him a perjured wretch, and declared their willingneſs to be hanged, if upon farther examination I ſhould have juſt grounds to conclude that his charge was ſupported; I then ſent ſeveral field-officers and a party with Conner to the ſpot where the arms were ſuppoſed to be hid; he pointed out a ſmall artificial oval iſland in a duck pond, the greateſt diameter of which was about twenty-eight feet, and the ſhorter about twenty, and raiſed about three feet above the ſurface of the water in its higheſt part, and ſloping down to the pond; on its being obſerved that it was too ſmall to hide ſo many arms, he ſaid they were put up in four piles. The ground was then cleared of the ſnow and broke up; it was immediately perceived that the ground had not lately been broken up; they however dug down until they got as low as the ſurface of the water, and then tried with ſticks, ſwords and other inſtruments, but found nothing. The gentlemen preſent unanimouſly reported that they were convinced that Conner was an impoſtor. As ſuch I ſhall keep him confined, until I receive farther directions from Congreſs.

On Saturday evening I returned to Cagnuage. Some of the parties, I had ſent on the preceding day, were returned with about fifty Tories, ſixty more were brought in on Sunday the 21ſt. I left Colonel Herkimer, and the Committee of Tryon county, to receive the arms of the remainder, and to fix on ſix of the principal leaders, and ſend them to me. I expect the whole diſarmed, or to be diſarmed, will amount to above ſix hundred. Not being ſatisfied with the ammunition, &c. delivered me by Sir John, I wrote him the following letter.

Sir, Cagnuage, January 21, 1776.

Although it is a well known fact that all the Scotch people, that yeſterday ſurrendered arms, had not broad ſwords when they came to the country, yet many of them had, and moſt of them were poſſeſſed of durks, and as none have been given up of either, I will charitably believe that it was rather inattention than a wilful omiſſion. Whether it was the former or the latter muſt be aſcertained by their immediate compliance, or non-compliance, with that part of the treaty which requires that all arms, of what kind ſoever, ſhould be delivered up.)

After having been informed by you, at our firſt interview, that the Scotch people meant to defend themſelves, I was not a little ſurpriſed that no ammunition was delivered up, and that you had none to furniſh them with. Theſe obſervations were immediately made by others as well as me; I was too apprehenſive of the conſequences, which might have been fatal to thoſe people, to take notice of it on the ſpot. I ſhall, however, expect an eclairciſſement on this ſubject, and beg that you and Mr. M'Donell will give it me

as ſoon as may be. I am, gentlemen, with due reſpect, your humble ſervant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

To Sir John Johnſon, Baronet.

And then marched back to this place. I have had much anxiety, and an incredible deal of trouble, to prevent ſo large a body of men, collected on a ſudden, with little diſcipline, from running into exceſſes. I am, however, happy that nothing material has happened that can reflect diſgrace on our cauſe.

I forgot to obſerve, that previous to my leaving this place, I had ſent a meſſage to the Mohawks, adviſing them of my intended march into the county of Tryon, and aſſuring them that no violence was intended them, copy of which, with copy of their anſwer, I incloſe.

After I had finiſhed in Tryon county, I deſpatched Mr. Deane, the interpreter, with a ſpeech and belt to the Six Nations. Congreſs will perceive that my ſpeeches are very crude and inaccurate; but although at beſt incompetent, yet, at this time, I have another excuſe from the hurry and confuſion which the command of ſuch a multitude muſt neceſſarily create. Indeed I never had, during the whole time, leſs than thirty people about me, nor was it poſſible to retire to any place where the ſame inconveniency would not have attended. I am, Sir, moſt reſpectfully, your obedient humble ſervant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

To the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; &c. &c. &c.

[Concluded.]

The above account is publiſhed by order of the Honorable Continental Congreſs.

To the Right Honorable Lord DARTMOUTH, Secretary of State for AMERICA.

My Lord, Philadelphia, January 1, 1776.

YOU are the Miniſter of the American department. You have the character of a religious man, a rare virtue in a modern ſtateſman. It has become my duty and intereſt to addreſs you, on the preſent circumſtances of affairs in America. I know the Americans well; their ſtrongeſt and ruling paſſion was their affection to their Mother Country; the honor, the glory of Great-Britain they eſteemed as their greateſt happineſs; a large portion of the ſame affection remains; nothing but repeated injuries and injuſtice could have leſſened it. My Lord, from a wanton and avaricious exerciſe of power, the Miniſtry of Great-Britain have heaped injuries on the heads of the Americans, that no one period of hiſtory can parallel.

The practice of the Egyptians in ſmothering the children of the Iſraelites in the birth, the ſwords of Cortez and Pizarro, who ſlew millions of innocent Mexicans and Peruvians, the dreadful famine brought by the Eaſt-India company upon the poor Eaſt-Indians, muſt all be brought into one ſcale, to ſerve as any ſort of balance to the ſyſtem of deſolation, that you and your brother miniſters are meditating and daily practiſing againſt the unhappy people of North-America.

The elements, which the Providence of God hath given for all his creatures, you have the preſumption to deprive them of. Fire, ſword, famine, and deſolation, ſhew the vicinity of your fleets and armies; children and ſervants are animated to riſe and ſlaughter their benefactors. No ſpecies of cruelty, which the wit or malice of man or devils could deviſe, but are practiſed againſt the Americans.

Do you believe in God, my Lord, and direct theſe things? Do you believe that God made America as well as Great Britain? If you do, ponder, conſider well, what anſwer you will give, if you eſcape puniſhment in this world, when you come to be queſtioned before the Throne of God, for the deſtruction you have made of his creatures, the work of his hands, to whom he granted life and liberty, earth, air, and water, equally as to yourſelf; and yet, preſumptuous man, you have dared to counteract his Providence! Have you conſcience, my Lord? If you have, I would not, for the empire of a thouſand worlds, be Lord Dartmouth! But, my Lord, it is not to awaken your conſcience *only* that I write you this letter; the flame of civil war, by your management, hath extended far and wide in America; battles have been fought, numbers have been ſlain, and priſoners taken on both ſides; the Americans have in their poſſeſſion ten for one, and among them many men of rank, Preſcott, Preſton, Stopford, and others; they are all treated with tenderneſs and regard, while the priſoners you have taken are treated with ſeverity, carried to England in irons, there, as it is ſaid, to be tried, and of courſe condemned and executed, or, in other words, under form of law murdered!

My Lord, if there be any thing on earth, or in heaven that you reſpect, avoid that rock.—You have Col. Allen, Capt. Martindale and ſome other priſoners—the hour that it is known here that any of thoſe priſoners are executed, the priſoners here will be ſacrificed—nay more, every Engliſh and Scots adherent;—dread, ſhun, and for ever abandon ſuch murderous intentions.—The cries and vengeance of all the relations of thoſe whoſe blood ſhall be ſhed in this manner will ſurround you, death and horror will be your conſtant companions, and the torments of the damned, even on earth, will await you——

My Lord, this is but the beginning of ſorrows. Take in good part what I write. It is truth, and intended for the benefit of Britain and America.

AN ENGLISH AMERICAN.

CAMBRIDGE, February 1.

Laſt Thurſday morning, Capt. Manly, being on a cruize in the Bay, diſcovered a ſhip a league or two S. E. of Boſton light houſe, which he immediately gave chaſe to, and took within ſight of the ſhips in Boſton harbour. He then ſtood for a ſnow, which he eſpied off Cohaſſet; and ſoon coming up to her, ſhe ſtruck to him without heſitation. Juſt as Capt. Manly had manned his laſt prize, a ſchooner of eight carriage guns, with many ſwivels, and full of men, convoying two little proviſion veſſels from Halifax, came up, and began an engagement with Captain Manly; but being ſoon convinced of her error, ſhe ſheared off for Boſton.—Captain Manly would undoubtedly have taken her alſo, with the two proviſion veſſels, had not his crew (which was, at firſt much ſhort of the complement) been weakened by manning the two prizes. In the engagement, his gunner was wounded, and his rigging ſomething damaged. We have not heard what loſs the enemy ſuſtained. Both of the prizes, which were loaded with coal from Whitehaven, in England, Captain Manly got ſafe into Plymouth the enſuing night.

It is ſaid about an hundred ſail of tranſports may be ſoon expected on the coaſt from England.

Laſt Tueſday an expreſs arrived from Canada, with deſpatches for his Excellency the General, dated the fifteenth ult. We have the pleaſure to hear that our army, notwithſtanding the loſs ſuſtained in the late unfortunate attack upon Quebec, ſtill continues the blockade of that city; and that we have good grounds to hope that the reduction of that capital will be completed before ſpring, as we have authentic intelligence that reinforcements from various quarters have been poured into the aſſiſtance of our brave little army.

This week, a wood veſſel, bound to Boſton, was taken by one of our cruizers in the Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

We hear that among other honors decreed to the memory of General Montgomery, by the Hon. Continental Congreſs, they have appointed a Funeral Oration; which is to be compoſed by Dr. Smith, and will be delivered on Monday the nineteenth inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 7.

"The town is in the greateſt confuſion. The Congreſs have recommended for the inhabitants to move out. The Mercury man of war has demanded three months proviſion, which is refuſed. Lord Sterling came to town this morning, with Jerſey forces."

Extract of another letter from New-York, Feb. 7.

"The Govenor ſent for the Mayor, and deſired him to aſſure the public, that General Clinton was only come to pay him a viſit on his way, and that the troops ſhould not land here; nevertheleſs it was thought neceſſary to keep a ſtrict look out, for fear they ſhould land by ſurpriſe, in conſequence of which half of our battalion kept guard all night, the other half the next, and the ſecond battalion are doing the ſame. Nothing hoſtile has yet commenced, but God knows how ſoon it may. The ice obliges the ſhips to warp cloſe to the wharf. This day the ice in large cakes was chock from ſide to ſide, and many people upon it."

PROMOTIONS. Bernard Romans, Captain; and Gibbs Jones, Captain Lieut. of a company of artillery on Continental eſtabliſhment for ſervice in Canada.

DROPPED, on the 8th inſt. in the evening, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Arch ſtreets, a fine MUSLIN TOILET, with a BASKET of FLOWERS ſtitched on it, and the letters M S at the bottom of the baſket. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall be thankfully rewarded. *

JAMES BUTLAND, LACE-MAKER, in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, makes and ſells the following articles wholeſale and retail, viz. All kinds of uniforms for officers and ſoldiers, in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, or thread, made to any pattern, for trimming hats, clothes, &c. ſilk ſword belts, velvet binding, very fine white muffatees, fit for officers or ſoldiers to exerciſe in, together with all kinds of laces and fringes, where ſtore-keepers, coachmakers, upholſterers, hatters, ſaddlers, and others, may be ſupplied with any quantity, either in town or country, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. If any commanding officer, or other gentleman, wants any particular dreſs made in gold or ſilver, to any pattern, he may, by applying as above, have it done at a ſhort notice. *

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1776.

AS ROBERT STEVENSON, who lately lived with Mr. DAVID BEVERIDGE, propoſes very ſoon to depart this province, all perſons having any demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their accounts immediately, to his houſe in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Spruce-ſtreet, that they may be paid. And all perſons, indebted to ſaid Stevenſon, are likewiſe deſired to make immediate payment. *

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the 28th day of January, 1776, from the ſubſcriber living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, an apprentice lad, bound by the name of ROBERT MEANS, but ſays his name is MISON, of a ſlender make, about nineteen years of age, near five feet ſix inches high, and whitiſh hair. He had on, and took with him, one home made light coloured country coattee lined with ſtriped linſey, an upper jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, two home made ſhirts, two good pair of yarn hoſe of a dark mixed colour, one pair of ſtrong ſhoes, and a ſmall rimmed hat made in Germantown. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JACOB PAUL.

P. S. He has been ſeen at the Barracks, and it is likely he is in or near the city. *

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC SALE (if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale) on Tueſday the 13th inſtant, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, the ſign of Kouli Khan, on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, the fourth door from the corner of Market-ſtreet, ſundry HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of walnut dining and tea tables, cheſt of drawers, beds and bedding, walnut chairs, looking glaſſes, pictures, handirons, tongs, ſhovels, pots, kettles, diſhes, plates, bottles, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, if the weather permits.

† February 1. MARY ROBINSON

TO BE SOLD, by ROBERT SHEWELL and JACOB SPICER, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Andrew Caldwell's, MELASSES in hogſheads, and COFFEE in hogſheads, tierces, barrels and bags.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

Went adrift from the brig Jamaica Packet, Capt. Stanfbury, laying at Mr. Andrew Hodge's wharf, a ſmall YAWL, almoſt new, and fifteen or ſixteen feet long, lately painted, with a white bottom, black binding ſtreak, her upper moulding black or green, and her lower moulding yellow. Whoever brings her to the ſaid Shewell or Spicer, ſhall have the above reward.

TO be SOLD the 19th inſt. (February, 1776) a very commodious plantation of about 250 acres of good land, well fenced and timbered, about one mile from Trenton, ſituated on the river road. There are upon the premiſes a new genteel houſe and kitchen, with a good barn, cow-houſe, cyder mill, a good orchard and meadows. A ſmall brook, ſupplied by ſprings, runs through the ſame, on which may be built a very convenient ſpring houſe. For particulrrs inquire of EPHRAIM ANDERSON at the above plantation. †

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

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Mr. Towne,

I CANNOT recal an idea to my mind more amazingly abſurd and ſtupid than the idea of Lord North's ſecond attempt to gull the Coloniſts into a belief of his inclination to hold out to them terms of a ſafe and amicable reconciliation, with Great-Britain. No one is ignorant that the Americans have offered every thing that can poſſibly be deviſed to bury the injurious and enſlaving claim of Adminiſtration, in perpetual oblivion, and leave matters on the ſame footing they were before the pretence was held up. Thoſe generous propoſals, however often repeated, have as often been rejected with an inſolent contempt, and yet the *profound politician* tells his opponents in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, that he is heartily inclined to a reconciliation with the Colonies, and willing to put them in the ſituation they ſo paſſionately deſire; that is, ſays he to a courtier demanding explanation, *in a ſtate of abſolute dependance on the Britiſh Parliament in all caſes whatſ ever*; for, ſays his Lordſhip, they were unqueſtionably *thus dependant* in 1763. Had his Lordſhip entirely forgot the ſucceſs of his former experiment, perhaps a trial of the ſame wretched TRICK over again might have appeared leſs ridiculous. I may indeed ſay, leſs inſulting to the loweſt underſtanding. I would aſk the moſt credulous votary for making up the diſpute, what *poſſible grounds* they perceive to found their expectation of a permanent reconciliation upon? Has any thing lately turned up, which has indicated a change of diſpoſition in the Prince or his favorites? Can a majority, which have been ſecured from one ſeven years to another by pure force of corruption, be depended on to remain firm to a ſlaughtering, plundering and deſolating Court, and ſhare the deteſtation of preſent and future ages, for mere nothing? Has the Court reſolved to caſt Bernard, Hutchinſon and daughter, Richardſon the murderer, crazy John Malcolm, and Richardſon the recent volunteer, out on the common? I tell you, nay! You have a freſh inſtance of the firmneſs of the cabinet in adding another three thouſand pound penſioner to the liſt, in a conjuncture when all mankind will confeſs there is need of ſaving. Theſe burthenſome penſions muſt come from ſome part of the dominions! If Great-Britain and Ireland have conceived ſuch a mortal hatred to America, that they can hug her moſt inveterate enemies in their boſoms, and vote them ſuch munificent rewards for drawing her into ſo deſtructive a civil war, we cannot be ſafe in the power of ſuch enemies. If they abound in reſources as largely as Mr. Wedderburne and others boaſt they do, let them ceaſe complaining of their poverty, and contentedly diſcharge their own national debt, rather than go on augmenting it by their efforts to ſaddle it, with an unlimited penſion liſt, on America. Does the nation bear the weight of the preſent unnatural quarrel with America on other terms than a firm aſſurance of the Court, that millions of leading men's dependants ſhall be provided for in America, for whom places can by no means be found at home. Is not the very genius of the people of Great-Britain and Ireland corrupted, inſomuch that the views of young fellows of education, or any connexion with men of note, are altogether ſet on public money? Can our peaceable men indulge a gleam of hope that this humour will alter, or that youths, bred in idleneſs and diſſipation, will become induſtrious and diſintereſted patriots? If not, they muſt then be ſo weak as to conceit that Miniſters will become leſs fond of fingering the public money, and ſecuring themſelves in places of power and profit by means of it; indeed, that they will become more honeſt and ſaving of the national money than thoſe the conſtitution has appointed as a check upon them. It is no wonder they tell of ſending a formidable fleet and army to bring over their terms of reconciliation, when they are in no one article different from the terms they firſt aimed to impoſe. Had the Miniſter, or more properly the obſtinate author of all our troubles, had the remoteſt idea of favoring us with a government of laws, which had any reſpect to the ſecurity of our lives and properties, he had long ſince granted, with a good grace, petitions, made and repeated with the moſt dutiful and perſevering affection, which aſked for nothing more! *Sed aut Cæſar aut nullus* ſeems the unalterable determination of the man, who ſoothed our already elated expectations, by an inaugural declaration, that he *gloried* in the name of *Briton*, then a diſtinctive characteriſtic of the patrons of univerſal liberty. If therefore the whole body of the governing, and influential part of the governed, in Great-Britain, be unalterably ſet upon extorting tribute from the Colonies; and the better to ſecure the collection of it, claims right to impoſe laws, and executors of thoſe laws, dependant only on themſelves for appointment, continuance and ſupport; and all theſe to be extended at their ſole pleaſure, it may readily be determined in what condition, the abſolutely paſſive ſubjects of ſuch an *unnatural uſurpation* would quickly be. It is evident they have concluded on two things, viz. to make a bold puſh for our entire ſubjection, as their ends would be thereby more readily anſwered; but that being found impracticable, we are to be tried with negotiation, in which all the craft, duplicity and punic faith of Adminiſtration is to be expected. Pray God, it may be wiſely and firmly guarded againſt! The honorable and worthy John Collins, Eſq; of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, on the arrival of Lord North's laſt conciliatory plan, obſerved that notwithſtanding the expoſure of his large eſtate to whatever depredations the enemy ſaw fit to make upon it, he was more concerned for the probable ſucceſs of their arts than arms. Had the Americans in general the wiſdom and firmneſs of that gentleman, matters would never have come to the preſent melancholy lengths we find them. However, in the great and general plan of him who putteth down and ſetteth up ſtates, this is doubtleſs an indiſpenſable part, and therefore not to be complained of; but it has amazed me to contemplate the numerous inſtances of diſappointment our enemies have met with, in every plot they have laid for our deſtruction. How did Bernard and Hutchinſon flatter themſelves with the number of friends they had in ſeveral towns of the Maſſachuſetts, and thought that a very trifling force, from the other ſide of the water, added to their minions, dependants and expectants, would cruſh a little turbulent faction, who diſturbed their darling meaſures? Certainly men intoxicated with a luſt of abſolute power found ſomething in the appearance of things to ſole them on to an object ſo grateful to their fondeſt wiſhes; otherwiſe they would have been con-

ed to augment and confirm their power by ſuch unperceived degrees that the *happy aays*, many tell us we have enjoyed under a continually invading uſurpation, would not yet have been ſo ſenſibly interrupted. No leſs has the ſo often extolled Governor Tryon been diſappointed in his benevolent intentions reſpecting New-York. His band on Long-Iſland, and on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river, with Sir John Johnſon among his vaſſals, and the Indians, gave him great hopes of having matters in a fine train before the invincible *armada* arrived in the ſpring; inſtead of which, it is probable the active General Lee will ſo fortify that place, that all the force they can ſend againſt it will be inſufficient to reduce it. Dunmore, with all his wanton ravage, has done little more than exaſperate the Virginians, and convinced that brave colony, that they can be formidable to ſavages on the eaſt as well as weſt ſide of their dominion. Carleton's Canadians make no ſuch figure in the harangues of the penſioner, as they did laſt year; and in caſe foreigners are to be procured to be poured in upon us, the greateſt oppoſers of our total ſeparation from Britain acknowledge they would then no longer defer a declaration of independancy, and application to other powers for their protection. To this the whole ſcene appears rapidly advancing, in my view, as haſtily as infinite wiſdom thinks proper to conduct it; and if this be his moſt gracious deſign, he will work, and none ſhall hinder. Amen, Beneficent Jehovah! Amen. *Sic ſperat*

SINCERUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 3.

Six white men and four Negroes, laſt week, landed near to Mr. Narſworthy's in Iſle of Wight county, in order to carry off ſome ſheep which they knew were on the plantation, and likewiſe to ſeize Mr. Narſworthy, for whoſe ranſom they expected a large quantity of ſtock. A Negro man, who happened to be in the yard, diſcovering a Negro dreſſed in the uniform of the fourteenth regiment, immediately went and informed his maſter that ſome of the Governor's men were landed; he deſpatched the Negro to a guard who were ſtationed at a ſmall diſtance; they purſued them, took the Negro in uniform, and drove the others into their boat without any ſtock.

We hear that Lord Dunmore is under terrible apprehenſions, leaſt the inhabitants on the ſea coaſts and rivers ſhould move off with their ſtocks and grain; and that he has endeavoured to prevent this by an artful proclamation, encouraging them to ſtay where they are.

A few days ago a ſchooner from Hingham, New-England, bound in here for a load of corn, was taken by a tender, and carried into Norfolk.

A new brig, the property of Mr. Michael Chriſtian of Northampton, juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies with three thouſand buſhels of ſalt, &c. was drove aſhore off the mouth of Cherriſtones, and burnt by the people of the Liverpool's tender, after ſtripping her of all her ſails, rigging, &c. They have likewiſe taken a quantity of ſtock off Hog Iſland, on the Eaſtern ſhore; and on the ſame day poſſeſſed themſelves of a brig belonging to Mr. Cornelius Calvert, arrived from Glaſgow in baſlaſt, with two hundred guineas on board.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that Colonel Charles Carter of Stafford goes proſperouſly on with his manufactory of SALTPETRE; and gives it as his opinion, that were people in general to pay proper attention to that buſineſs, Virginia might pay her quota of the expences of the war by it, as every houſe-keeper can, with much eaſe, make more or leſs. At Aquia we now make about twelve pounds of refined ſal petre per day, at Dumfries eight pounds, at Ravenſworth twenty pounds, at Alexandria ten pounds, at Colcheſter ſix pounds, and when the whole get in motion we do not doubt making from five hundred to a thouſand weight per day, which we hope will add ſpirit to our glorious cauſe.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Extract of a letter from Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Arnold, dated camp before Quebec, Jan. 6, 1776.

"Before this reaches you, I make no doubt you will have heard of our misfortune of the thirty firſt ult. and will be anxious for my ſafety. I ſhould have wrote you before, but a continual hurry of buſineſs has prevented me. The command of the army, by the death of my truly great and good friend General Montgomery, devolved upon me; a taſk I find too heavy under my preſent circumſtances. I received a wound by a ball, through my left leg, at the time I had gained the firſt battery, at the Lower Town, which, by the loſs of blood, rendered me very week. As ſoon as the main body came up, with ſome aſſiſtance, I returned to the Hoſpital, near a mile, on foot, being obliged to draw one leg after me, and great part of the way under the continual fire of the enemy from the walls, at no greater diſtance than fifty yards. I providentially eſcaped, though ſeveral were ſhot down at my ſide.——I ſoon learned the death of our General, who attacked the town at the ſide oppoſite to me. He behaved heroically; marched up in the face of their cannon, and when he had nearly gained the paſs, received the fatal ſhot——or the town would have been ours. This occaſioned the diſaſter that afterwards happened to my detachment, which, after the general defeat had the whole garriſon to encounter, under every diſadvantage of ground, &c. To return was impoſſible, as the rout was within fifty yards, and expoſed to the fire of the whole garriſon, who had brought ſeveral field pieces out to one of the gates, which our people would have been obliged to paſs. In this ſituation they maintained their ground near three hours, but being overpowered with numbers, were obliged at laſt to lay down their arms; about three hundred, including Captain Lamb of New-York and part of the train, were taken priſoners, and as near as I can judge about ſixty killed and wounded. Captain Oſwald is among the priſoners, he was with me in a ſelected party of about twenty-five, who attacked the firſt battery. He behaved gallantly and gained much honor. The priſoners are uſed politely, and ſupplied with every thing the garriſon affords. Governor Carlton ſent to let me know, that the ſoldier's baggage, if I pleaſed, might be ſent to them, which I ſhall immediately ſend. Though the enemy now are double our number, they have as yet made no attempt to come out. We are as well prepared to receive them, as we can poſſibly be in our preſent ſituation, divided at a diſtance of two miles. I expect General Wooſter from Montreal in a few days with a reinforcement. I hope we ſhall be properly ſupported with troops by the Congreſs. I have no thoughts of leaving this proud town, until I firſt enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceedingly painful, but is now eaſy, and the ſurgeons aſſure me will be well in eight weeks. I know you will be anxious for me—That providence which has carried me through ſo many dangers, is ſtill my protection. I am in the way of my duty, and know no fear."

The two armies from Connecticut and New-Jerſey are arrived in town.

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogſheads, MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels, COFFEE in barrels, and OSNABRUGS, to be ſold by HOWELL and DOUGLASS in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry-alley.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

The general Aſſembly of the province of Maryland, which ſtood prorogued to the fifth inſtant, is farther prorogued to Tueſday the thirtieth day of April next.

We hear that JACOB RUSH, Eſq; is appointed Secretary to the Preſident of the Congreſs.

A writer in a Virginia paper of the ſecond inſtant, ſays, "I have ſeen one of Lord Dunmore's newſpapers, in which there is the King's ſpeech and the addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, a proclamation of his Lordſhip's, an account of the cannonade and burning of Norfolk, and ſome other pieces of leſs importance; but all of them ſerve to ſhow what an engine of ſtate a preſs is when in the hands of the Miniſtry, or its tools. The addreſſes are the moſt abject and ſervile echoes of the ſpeech, evidently the production of the ſame author. The proclamation is an artful invitation to our countrymen on the ſea coaſt and rivers to continue where they are, and an exhortation to them not to retire up the country, where he ſays they will have exorbitant rents to pay (by the bye, to the ſhame of ſome of our countrymen, there is too much truth in this) but to take care of their plantations, and to ſell proviſions to the ſhips and army. The Norfolk affair is related with the ſame truth and impartiality with which that at the Great Bridge was told."

Extract of a letter from Maryland, February 6, 1776.

"If you know the author of COMMON SENSE, tell him he has done wonders and worked miracles, made TORIES WHIGS, and waſhed Blackamores white. He has made a great number of converts here. His ſtile is plain and nervous; his facts are true; his reaſoning juſt and concluſive. I hear of three only in my county, who diſapprove of the piece, and two are the echo of one. I inquired their reaſons, "Becauſe (ſaid one of them) as how, D— D——y ſaid, it might be eaſily anſwered." I beg you would procure and ſend me two dozen of the ſecond edition. Since the King's ſpeech, and the addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, I look upon the ſeparation as taken place. Some time paſt the idea would have ſtruck me with horror; I now ſee no alternative; it is SERVIRE AUT DISJUNGE. Can any virtuous and brave American heſitate one moment in the choice."—

The ſhip Centurion, Capt. Allen, is arrived at the Capes, after a paſſage of eight weeks and five days from Newry; and from the papers brought by this veſſel, we have made the following extracts, viz.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Monday, November 20, 1775.

Lord North made a motion to the following purport: For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourſe between Great-Britain and the colonies of America, now in actual rebellion, ſo long as they ſhall continue in rebellion, and to repeal the Boſton port bill, the fiſhery bills, and another bill paſſed laſt ſeſſions againſt the Americans; and to authoriſe his Majeſty's naval commanders to ſeize all ſhips belonging to America as lawful prizes. For the motion, one hundred and ninety-two; againſt it, ſixty-four.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on Friday the twenty-third of November, it was reſolved, that 4000 men, out of the 12000 voted as neceſſary to be kept in Ireland, for the defence of that kingdom, be ſpared for his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America. For the motion, one hundred and twenty-one; againſt it, ſeventy-ſix.

The four thouſand Iriſh troops are to be replaced with an equal number of Hanoverians, Heſſians, and Brunſwick troops.

To the Honorable the COMMITTEE of SAFETY of the province of Pennſylvania.

The petition of the Committee of Privates of the Aſſociation, belonging to the city and liberties of Philadelphia, humbly ſheweth,

THAT as it is of the utmoſt conſequence in the proſecution of our preſent moſt righteous oppoſition to tyranny and arbitrary power, that none be commiſſioned as officers in the Continental ſervice, but thoſe who manifeſt the moſt ſincere and warm attachment to the cauſe of LIBERTY; and as the Honorable Continental Congreſs has intruſted the appointment of all inferior, and the recommendation of all ſuperior officers for this province to this Honorable Board, your petitioners do pray this Honorable Board to appoint or recommend none but ſuch as have ſigned the Articles of Aſſociation given out by the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of this province, ſeeing this ought, at this time, to be conſidered as the ſtrongeſt mark of attachment to the cauſe which our preſent circumſtances will admit of.

As your petitioners have the pleaſure to aſſure this Honorable Board, that the ſigning the articles of aſſociation aforeſaid is become very general in the city and diſtricts, and like to be univerſal among thoſe who have heretofore aſſociated; and as the aſſociation is principally compoſed of tradeſmen and others, who earn their living by induſtry, they do farther pray this Honorable Board, that ſuch of them as may be capable of performing ſuch public works as this Honorable Board may have in charge to ſee executed, and have ſigned the aſſociation aforeſaid may be employed in preference to all others; and that ſuch works may be as equally diſtributed among the ſigners of the aſſociation as conveniently can.

The propriety of this application, your petitioners humbly conceive, will ſpeak for itſelf; and as they aſſure themſelves, that this Honorable Board will conſider the aſſociators who ſign the articles as better to be depended on, and more worthy of encouragement than thoſe who do not, they take the liberty to requeſt this Honorable Board to ſhew them theſe marks of their favor and countenance, and your petitioners will pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of Privates,

SAMUEL SIMPSON, Chairman.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1776.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

The petition from the Committee of Privates being read, this Board reſolved, that the matters therein prayed, are reaſonable and proper; and that this Committee will pay a due regard to the ſame.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE, January 25, 1776.

The preſent Committee, having been choſen to ſerve till the ſixteenth day of February, and no longer, recommend to the Freeholders and Electors of the City and Liberties, to meet at the State-Houſe on that day at ten o'clock, before noon, to proceed to the election by ballot of a new Committee, to conſiſt of one hundred members, viz. for the city ſeventy-ſix, for the Northern Liberties twelve, and for Southwark twelve, who are to ſerve for ſix months.

And that the election may be conducted agreeable to the intention of the Congreſs in their reſolution directing a Committee to be choſen in every city, &c. "by perſons having a right to vote for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly," the Commit-

tee recommend to the Electors in the ſeveral wards and diſtricts, that they meet on the fifteenth of ſaid month, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, in their reſpective wards and diſtricts, to chooſe an Inſpector from each, to ſuperintend the general election. And the following gentlemen are appointed to attend and conduct the proceedings, at the houſes herein mentioned, in the different wards and liberties; and to notify the perſons choſen thereof, viz.

Northern Liberties, at Jeremiah Baker's; Major Coats, Captain Williams.

Mulberry ward, at Peter Hay's; G. Schloſſer, J. Shreiner.

Upper Delaware, at the New-ferry; Captain Furmam, S. Maſſey.

North ward, at John Razer's; Captain Wilcocks, B. Harbeſon.

High-ſtreet, at Whitebread's; Major Bayard, W. Ball.

Middle ward, at William Dibley's; B. Marſhall, J Creſſon.

South ward, at M. Duff's; S. Delany, J. Read.

Lower Delaware, at Robert Turner's; Captain Pryor, C. Maſſey.

Chelnut ward, at Captain Bradford's book-ſtore; Colonel Dean, Captain Bradford.

Walnut ward, at the Fiſh-houſe; Captain Willing, J. Millegan.

Dock ward, at Allen Moore's; Captain Moulder, J. Wetheril.

Southwark, at Nathaniel Graham's; Captain Alexander, Silas Engles.

To the Inſpectors ſo choſen, it is alſo recommended, that they meet at the State-Houſe one hour before the the general election ſhall begin, and make choice of three reputable freeholders to aſſiſt in conducting the election agreeable to the laws of this province; and of ſo many clerks as may be deemed neceſſary. The ſaid Inſpectors, Judges and Clerks, before they proceed to open the election, declaring upon their honor, in the preſence of at leaſt three of the abovementioned ward Inſpectors, that they will ſuperintend this election during the continuance of it, and conduct it to the beſt of their judgment, and, as near as may be, according to the act of Aſſembly for regulating elections, &c. paſſed twenty-fifth Geo. II. And that if any perſon ſhall offer a vote, who is not known to ſome one of them to have a right to vote, they will require of him, inſtead of an oath, a ſolemn declaration upon honor of his having a right to vote for members of Aſſembly, and inform him, at the ſame time, that if it ſhall appear hereeafter that he has declared falſely, he ſhall be publicly advertiſed in the new papers, as having abuſed and inſulted his diſtreſſed country.

The Inſpectors ſhall then proceed to receive the votes of the freeholders, &c. qualified to vote for members of General Aſſembly within the limits aforeſaid; and, having received all ſuch votes as may be offered, agreeable to the above regulations, ſhall, about eight o'clock in the evening, give the uſual notice that the election will be cloſed in half an hour, and ſhall cloſe it accordingly, if no perſons qualified ſhall then appear to give a vote, or as ſoon after as they ſhall find no voters appear.

Having cloſed the election, and counted off the tickets carefully, and determined who are duly elected to be of ſaid Committee, the inſpectors and Judges ſhall make out and certify two complete liſts of the Committee ſo choſen, and deliver one to the printer of that newſpaper in which it can be firſt publiſhed, together with a requeſt to that Committee to meet on the day of ſaid publication at the Philoſophical Society's hall, at five o'clock, P. M. to proceed on the duty for which they were elected. The other copy to be given to the chairman of the preſent Committee.

Agreeable to the inclination of the electors of the Northern Liberties and Southwark, it is propoſed that the members for the city, the Northrn Liberties and Southwark, ſhall be balloted for in three diſtinct tickets, by the electors of each diſtrict ſeverally.

By order of the Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES are deſired to meet next Saturday evening, at ſix o'clock, in Mr. Thorne's ſchool.

LOST, on Saturday the third inſt. in Dock-ſtreet, between the dock and the hoſpital, a marble covered folio ACCOUNT BOOK, containing about a quire of paper, with a ſmall coarſe check handkerchief tied about it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall receive FIVE SHILLINGS reward.

AN active young man, who is well recommended, wants employment. He has ſerved in the capacities of a waitingman, gardener, and groom; and has no objection to attend a gentleman upon his travels. Inquire of the printer.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA, to be SOLD by Robert and Cornelius Stevenſon, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. *

TO be SOLD, the time of a healthy ſprightly GIRL, who has two years and a half to ſerve, and can be well recommended for her honeſtty. Inquire of the printer. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Bowes, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by

* CHARLOTTE BOWES, Executrix.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the 28th day of January, 1776, from the ſubſcriber living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, an apprentice lad, bound by the name of ROBERT MEANS, but ſays his name is ALASON, of a ſlender make, about nineteen years of age, near five feet ſix inches high, and whitiſh hair. He had on, and took with him, one home made light coloured country coattee lined with ſtriped linſey, an upper jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, two home made ſhirts, two good pair of yarn hoſe of a dark mixed colour, one pair of ſtrong ſhoes, and a ſmall rimmed hat made in Germantown. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JACOB PAUL.

P. S. He has been ſeen at the Barracks, and it is likely he is in or near the city. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1776. [Num. 167.

LONDON, November 16.

THE number of men that periſhed in different ſhips in the late ſtorms, amount to twenty-five hundred, as appears by the eſtimates delivered to the commanders from the ſeveral harbours.

The general difficulty of recruiting extends even to the Highlands, inſomuch that Lord John Murray's battalion wants above a third of the numder to complete it.

Nov. 18. On Thurſday, about half an hour after three o'clock, Mr. Burke opened his conciliatory propoſition. He began by preſenting a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, clothiers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the ſeveral towns of Weſtbury, Warminſter and Trowbridge, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Wilts, complaining of the addreſs from theſe places, which had entirely miſrepreſented the ſtate of the trade, and the ſentiments and wiſhes of the inhabitants, and praying the Houſe to find ſome amicable method for terminating the differences between this kingdom and the colonies. He told the Houſe, that the ſigners of that petition were all men who manufactured for themſelves; and he was authoriſed to ſay, that they poſſeſſed more than 500,000 l. of Engliſh property.

He ſaid, that he wiſhed the prayer of that petition to be conſidered as the exordium of what he had to ſay to the Houſe. He complained of the difficulties which in civil wars lay upon moderate men, who adviſed lenient meaſures; that their moderation was attributed to a want of zeal, and their fears for the public ſafety to a want of ſpirit; that whatever they ſaid to incline the Houſe to lenity, was conſtrued into a countenance of rebellion; and ſo many arts and ſo many menaces had been uſed, that if they had not been oppoſed with a good ſhare of firmneſs by the friends to the peace of their country, all freedom of debate, and indeed all public deliberation, would have been put an end to.

He ſaid, that for his part he was no way intimidated by all theſe machinations from doing his duty, and that nothing that could be done by thoſe, whoſe meaſures had brought this country into ſo deplorable a ſituation, ſhould hinder him from uſing his beſt endeavours to deliver it from its diſtreſſes.

The firſt ſtep for this purpoſe, was to get out of general diſcourſes, and vague ſentiments, which, he ſaid, had been one of the main cauſes of our preſent troubles; and to appreciate the value of the ſeveral plans that were, or might be propoſed, by an exact detail of particulars.

The ſpeech was ſo very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a juſt idea of the outline.

He ſtated, that there were three plans afloat. Firſt, ſimple war, in order to a perfect conqueſt. Second, a mixture of war and treaty. And third, peace grounded on conceſſion.

As to the firſt plan, that of mere war, he obſerved, that it was propoſed in two ways; one of direct conqueſt, the other indirect by diſtreſs. In either of theſe ways, he ſaid, he thought it his duty, before he voted for a war, to know diſtinctly that the means of carrying it on were adequate to the end. It did not ſatisfy his conſcience to ſay, that the reſources of this nation were great; he muſt ſee them. That before he could truſt to thoſe reſources, on the credit of what had been formerly done, he muſt find the ſituation of the country to be what it formerly was. He then examined what the miniſters had laid before the Houſe, as the means of carrying on the enſuing campaign. That as to the forces which they had made the Houſe expect from his Majeſty's allies, all diſcourſe of that had, for ſome time, entirely ſubſided; he could, therefore, take credit for nothing more on that account, than a handful of Hanoverians, which only anſwered the purpoſe of an imperfect ſecurity to ſome of our foreign garriſons. That our national forces to be employed in America, by the account on the table, amounted to no more than twenty-ſix thouſand men; that in this, credit was taken for the army now in America at full numbers. This he could not allow, as, ſuppoſing that if their reduction in future was to be eſtimated by the paſt, they muſt be reduced to little or nothing, by the beginning of next campaign. That the troops here are only upon paper, and the difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he ſaw reaſon to apprehend that we ſhould not be very materially ſtronger at the beginning of the next year, than we were at the beginning of the laſt; but that if the number were entire, it did not ſeem to him to be ſufficient for the purpoſe. That as to the predatory, or war by diſtreſs (on the nature of which he greatly enlarged) he obſerved, that it might irritate a people in the higheſt degree; but ſuch a war had never yet induced any one people to receive the government of another. That it was a kind of war to diſtreſs an independant people, and not to coerce diſobedient ſubjects.

But his great objection to it was, that it did not lead to a ſpeedy deciſion; that the longer the war continued, the greater chance there was for the interference of the Bourbon powers, which, in a long protracted war, he conſidered not only probable, but in a manner certain. That he was very ſure that this country was utterly incapable of carrying on a war with America, and theſe powers acting in conjunction. He then entered into a long and particular enumeration of all the dangers and difficulties which muſt attend ſuch a war.

He then obſerved that, as he ſaw no probability of ſucceſs in the detail of any arrangements that were propoſed, neither did he ſee any thing of authority to induce him to believe that they would ſucceed, not one military or naval officer having given an opinion in its favor; and many of the greateſt, in both ſervices, having given their opinion directly againſt it.

That as no man of military experience had vouched for the ſufficiency of the force, ſo no man in the commiſerate would anſwer for its ſubſiſtence from the moment it left the ſea coaſt; that therefore its ſubſiſtence and its operation were become incompatible.

To the objection, that at this rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreaſonable terms, by the ſuppoſed impoſſibility of reducing them by force, he ſaid that he could not help the difficulties which aroſe from nature and the conſtitution of things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a country of another nature than what God has made it. The people who cannot contrive to reconcile their quarrels, muſt ſuffer the evils that happen to a divided

nation. That he was of opinion, that there was no diſhonor at all in any kind of amicable adjuſtment of domeſtic quarrels; and that he would rather yield an hundred points, when it was Engliſhmen that gave and received, than a ſingle point to a foreign nation; and that we were in ſuch circumſtances that we muſt yield to either one or the other.

[Our wiſh to ſatisfy the expectations of the public as early as poſſible, induced us to lay before them ſo much of the outline of this celebrated ſpeech, this night, as we could. As ſoon as poſſible we ſhall give the remainder; the whole of which was acknowledged, by all thoſe who were happy enough to hear it, one of the ableſt in point of matter, method, and argumentative conviction ever delivered in that houſe.]

It laſted three hours and a half, and was liſtened to with a moſt profound and uninterrupted attention. The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to compoſe the preſent troubles, and for quieting the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America."

Mr. Burke then read to the Houſe a bill which he had prepared, with ſuch proviſions and regulations as he judged equal to the attainment of this moſt deſirable end, which we hope will be made public, as never could general curioſity be excited by dearer or greater intereſts.

Nov. 21. Numbers of ſeamen are out of employment at port Glaſgow, Greenock, &c. owing to the ſtagnation of the American trade.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 27.

Extract of a letter from Col. Woodford to the Hon. the Preſident of the Convention, dated Norfolk, Jan. 21, 1776.

"We have had a party, theſe ten days, upon Tanner's creek, who yeſterday had a bruſh with a tender's boat attempting to land at Sprowle's plantation; they beat her off, and killed one man. About four this afternoon, another heavy cannonading began from the Liverpool and Otter, during which the enemy landed and ſet fire to ſome houſes that remained unhurt, near to what is called Town Point wharf. I ſent ſtrong parties to reinforce our water guards. We had three fine men killed with cannon ſhot, and one wounded, who, it is thought, will loſe his arm. We have found one ſailor and two Negroes dead, and ſuppoſe many others were killed and wounded, that were carried off in their boats. Captains Green and Markham arrived in the height of the fire.

By Captain Green, juſt arrived from Norfolk, we learn that the day after the late cannonading, from the Liverpool and Otter, two ſailors were taken priſoners a little below the new diſtillery, in ſearch of water (of which the fleet is greatly in want) who informed, that a number of men were wounded in the fray at the Town Point wharf, and carried off in the boats. And Captain Green tells us, that the enemy appear as ſolicitous to conceal their dead and wounded as their brother ſavages the Indians, who have always been remarkable for that piece of fineſſe.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

Yeſterday arrived here a tranſport, with a number of troops on board; it is ſaid there is a man of war and more tranſports below, as a conſiderable firing was heard at the Narrows yeſterday afternoon.

By a letter from an officer, in the Continental army before Quebec, dated January 20th, we learn, that Gen. Carleton ſallied out with a party to attack our hoſpital, on which our people engaged them, and drove them into the town, killed ſixteen of the enemy, and took twelve priſoners. Our loſs was only four killed, and three taken priſoners.

PROVIDENCE, February 3.

Capt. Manly, of the Lee privateer, of ten guns, laſt week took two valuable prizes and carried them into Plymouth. On Tueſday as he was again putting out to ſea, he was attacked by two armed veſſels, whom he engaged about an hour, when one of them ſtruck, but before he could take poſſeſſion of his prize, another armed veſſel of ſixteen guns engaged him, and his veſſel being much damaged, and the enemy greatly ſuperior in ſtrength, he was obliged to tow her into Marſhfield.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

We hear that the following public Bodies, viz. the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, the Mayor and Corporation, the Committees of Safety and Inſpection, the City Battalions and Rifle Companies, are invited to attend the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS on Monday next, in the Proceſſion and funeral Solemnities appointed to the Memory of GENERAL MONTGOMERY and the other brave Officers and Men, who glorioufly fought and fell with him, in the Cauſe of American Liberty, before Quebec.

The Proceſſion will ſet out from the State-Houſe at eleven o'Clock, and paſſing up Fourth-ſtreet to the new Calviniſt Church, will be joined at Dr. *Smith's* Houſe by the Clergy of the City and Faculty of the College. No Perſon can be admitted into the Body of the Church, till the Proceſſion enters; but a Part of the Gallery, capable of containing about four hundred Perſons, will be reſerved for Ladies and Strangers, whoſe public Spirit may induce them to honor the Solemnity; and as they can only be introduced by Tickets, they will be pleaſed to apply for the ſame, to any of the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. Bremner, Mr. Hare, Col. Bache, Capt. Peters, or Dr. Kuhn; and to be ſeated before eleven o'Clock.

A gentleman, who arrived laſt night in a veſſel from Cadiz, ſays that the Engliſh Conſul, at that place, told him he had received a letter from Lord Weymouth, in which his Lordſhip informed him that Lord Howe and Captain Barrington were to go to America, in order to TREAT with the CONGRESS.

Laſt Monday the Hon. General Aſſembly of this province met here according to adjournment.

From Europe we learn, that two of the tranſports, with the Hanoverian troops, were caſt away, one near Dunkirk, and the other on the Iſle of Rea, at the bottom of the Bay of Biſcay.

On Tueſday laſt Capt. ———, from Fyal and Liſbon arrived here. He left Fyal the middle of October, at which time two Engliſh men of war were cruiſing off there and had taken and made prizes of ſeven ſail of whalers. He left Liſbon the nineteenth of November, and informs, that the night before he ſailed, there arrived a packet from England, and it being reported that ſhe had orders for ſeizing all American ſhips in that port, the Captain made ſail early in the morning, to eſcape their clutches.—By the above, we have reaſon to believe Lord North deſpatched orders to ſeize our property long before he aſked leave to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

The ſhip Roſe, from this port for Ireland, is caſt away in the Engliſh channel; the veſſel and cargo loſt.

The Engliſh men of war have taken the brig Greyhound, Capt. Stevens, from this port for the Weſt-Indies, and the ſhip Peggy, Capt. Davidſon, alſo from this port for Europe, both of which they ſent into St. Kitts.

By the New-York poſt, which arrived this afternoon, we learn that the Mercury man of war, with General Clinton on board, and the two tranſports, ſailed from New-York laſt Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock; and the next day they left the Hook.

A letter juſt received from Norwich, in Connecticut, ſays that the Renown man of war is arrived at Boſton, and brings intelligence that three Commiſſioners, ſaid to be Lords, are appointed to come over to America.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1776

As the Committee of Safety for this province have adjudged my late conduct to be inimical to the cauſe of American freedom, I am ſincerely ſorry that I have given any diſpleaſure to my countrymen, and do ſolemnly declare, that I never intended, by any thing I have ſaid or done, to obſtruct the meaſures carried on for the maintaining the liberty of theſe colonies.—I do farther in the like ſolemn manner declare and promiſe, that I will not for the future throw any reflexions on the public meaſures aforeſaid, or the adviſers or promoters of them, nor in any manner whatever endeavor to obſtruct or diſcredit ſuch meaſures.

I do alſo reſign my ſeat as a member of the Committee of inſpection and obſervation for this county. Signed,

THOMAS AUSTIN.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

JUST publiſhed, and now ſelling by William and Thomas Bradford at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia; and likewiſe by John Sparhawk, in Second-ſtreet, near the Meeting; W. Woodhouſe, and W. Tricket, in Front-ſtreet (Price One Shilling ONLY) with allowance to thoſe who take quantities, The NEW EDITION of COMMON SENSE, with Additions and Improvements in the Body of the Work. To which is added an APPENDIX, and an Addreſs to the People called QUAKERS.

N. B. The Additions which are here given, amounts to upwards of one Third of any former Editions.

TO be SOLD, and entered upon immediately, a neat and elegant HOUSE, with a ſmall PLANTATION belonging to it, ſituate in Weſt-Jerſey, twenty miles from town, and a convenient diſtance from the river Delaware. Inquire of Mr. Robert Dove, currier, near the corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, near the New-Market, has two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen back, over which are two rooms, and cellars under the whole, a pump at the door, and an alley to go to the back yard.

TO BE LET, alſo, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in the Northern Liberties, in Front-ſtreet above Pool's Bridge, and oppoſite to Major Coates's. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Penn-ſtreet, two doors below Willing and Morris's counting-houſe. THOMAS CUTHBERT.

TO BE SOLD, a likely healthy NEGRO FELLOW, about twenty-two years of age, has had the ſmallpox and meaſels, and been uſed to do houſe work and wait on a table, he alſo knows ſomething of the hatters buſineſs. For farther particulars inquire of the printer.

ANNE SPARKS, MILANER, at her ſhop in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the fifth door below the Friends Meeting, Philadelphia, will ſell the following articles, at prime coſt, for *caſh only*, viz. Gulix hollands, ſeven-eighths and yard wide cambricks, ſeven-eighths and yard wide clear lawns; ſtriped, minionet and flowered lawns; ſtriped and flowered Scotch ditto; ſtriped and bordered Scotch handkerchiefs; flowered dimities; Marſeilles quilting for petticoats; fine printed linen handkerchiefs; real India chints counterpanes; Hamborough, diaper, and damaſk, India dimities; white calicoes; yard, ell wide, and ſix-fourths book muſlin; jacconets, mulmuls, humhums, and coſſacs; a great variety of flowered, ſtriped and ſprigged muſlin; ſtriped, bordered, jacconet and book muſlin handkerchiefs; India and Engliſh Perſians; ſtriped and plain ditto; coloured and ſtriped India taffaties; black and coloured luteſtrings; ſtriped and brocaded ditto; ducapes and Engliſh paduaſoy; rich India and Engliſh ſatins of all colours; black cravats; Bath lace, Mecklin ditto, Bruſſels ditto, Buckingham ditto, blond ditto, black ditto, ſilver blond ditto; footings, edgings and pearls; Jacob's ladder; lace crowns for childrens caps; great variety of ſtriped and flowered gauzes; catgut and pariſnets; blue and green muſketo catgut; linen in ſuits; fine ſtriped, flowered, and bordered gauſe aprons and handkerchiefs; aſſortment of trimmings for ladies clothes; ladies ſtuff, Perſian, and ſatin petticoats; black and white fringes; figured and plain ribbands; love ditto; coloured velvet for collars; gentlemens ſilk bags and roſets; mens and boys leather gloves; womens and girls ditto and mits; ſilk ditto; ladies ſtomachers; French and Italian breaſt flowers; French and Engliſh pearls; white wax necklaces; chip hats; boys ſatin hats and caps; India, ivory, and bone fans; half ell and three-fourths, all colours, plain and flowered pelons; half ell and yard wide ſarſnets; black, white, coloured, and flowered modes and ſatins; half ell and three fourths mantuas of all colours; ſtriped and flowered tobines; variety of rich brocades; crapes and bombazines; womens and childrens half bone and packthread ſtays; ſilk tied clogs; childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps; mens and womens ſilk and cotton hoſe; mens raw ſilk ditto; boys and girls worſted, thread and cotton ditto; Dreſden, Holland, and diaper tapes; Hanover lace, ſilk purſes, and undreſſed dolls. * 12

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogſheads, MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels, COFFEE in barrels, and OSNABRUGS, to be ſold by HOWELL and DOUGLASS in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry-alley.

JAMES BUTLAND, LACE-MAKER, in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, makes and ſells the following articles wholeſale and retail, viz. All kinds of uniforms for officers and ſoldiers, in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, or thread, made to any pattern, for trimming hats, clothes, &c. ſilk ſword belts, velvet binding, very fine white muffatees, fit for officers or ſoldiers to exerciſe in, together with all kinds of laces and fringes, where ſtore-keepers, coachmakers, upholſterers, hatters, ſaddlers, and others, may be ſupplied with any quantity, either in town or country, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. If any commanding officer, or other gentleman, wants any particular dreſs made in gold or ſilver, to any pattern, he may, by applying as above, have it done at a ſhort notice.

Juſt PUBLISHED, PRINTED and SOLD by R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Eighteen-pence)

THE MODERN RIDING-MASTER, or a KEY to the KNOWLEDGE of the HORSE and HORSEMANSHIP, with ſeveral neceſſary rules for young horſemen, by the famous PHILIP ASTLEY, Riding-maſter, late of his Majeſty's royal light dragoons. Adorned with ſixteen neat engravings deſcriptive of this manly exerciſe.

The Modern Riding-Maſter may be conſidered as an uſeful *Vade-Mecum* for gentlemen of every rank and profeſſion, whether civil or military.——It contains,

I. Neceſſary precautions in purchaſing a horſe.

II. Of the bridle and ſaddle.

III. The art of riding, and reducing a horſe to proper obedience.

IV. To mount the horſe; with a variety of directions for the training and better government of this uſeful animal.

V. Neceſſary directions on a journey, &c.

STRAYED to the plantation of William Wharton, in Myamenſing townſhip, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-third of January laſt, a browniſh red HEIFER, with two white marks upon her, one on her hind legs, and the other on her fore legs. She is ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner, upon proving his property and paying the charges, may have her again. *

Cheltenham, January 26, 1776.

TO be SOLD, by private ſale, a plantation ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, within about nine miles of Philadelphia, adjoining a road leading from Germantown to Abington, not quite a mile from the Old York road, near ſeveral meetinghouſes of different denominations, and various merchant mills. There are near fifty-ſix acres of good land, ten acres of which are good meadow well watered by a never failing ſtream, that runs through the whole tract, about ten acres of well timbered woodland, and the reſt good arable land. There are upon the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, with two rooms upon a floor, good barn and ſtables, an excellent orchard, and a new ſtone ſpring houſe erected over a never failing ſpring, which is near the dwelling houſe. The payments may be eaſy to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes. *

STEPHEN HALL.

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had on or before the firſt of April.

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

LOST, on Saturday the third inſt. in Dock-ſtreet, between the dock and the hoſpital, a marble covered folio ACCOUNT BOOK, containing about a quire of paper, with a ſmall coarſe check handkerchief tied about it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall receive FIVE SHILLINGS reward.

AN active young man, who is well recommended, wants employment. He has ſerved in the capacities of a waitingman, gardener, and groom; and has no objection to attend a gentleman upon his travels. Inquire of the printer.

TO be RENTED, the PLANTATION on Wiſſahickon road, late Doctor Zachary's, with part of the STOCK now thereon. For terms apply to Reeſe Meredith, who will agree with any that can be well recommended, and none elſe need to apply. *

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the 28th day of January, 1776, from the ſubſcriber living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, an apprentice lad, bound by the name of ROBERT MEANS, but ſays his name is ALASON, of a ſlender make, about nineteen years of age, near five feet ſix inches high, and whitiſh hair. He had on, and took with him, one home made light coloured country coattee lined with ſtriped linſey, an upper jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, two home made ſhirts, two good pair of yarn hoſe of a dark mixed colour, one pair of ſtrong ſhoes, and a ſmall rimmed hat made in Germantown. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JACOB PAUL.

P. S. He has been ſeen at the Barracks, and it is likely he is in or near the city. *

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia. Alſo the higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN RAGS.

TO BE SOLD, by ROBERT SHEWELL and JACOB SPICER, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Andrew Caldwell's, MELASSES in hogſheads, and COFFEE in hogſheads, tierces, barrels and bags.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

Went adrift from the brig Jamaica Packet, Capt. Stanfbury, laying at Mr. Andrew Hodge's wharf, a ſmall YAWL, almoſt new, and fifteen or ſixteen feet long, lately painted, with a white bottom, black binding ſtreak, her upper moulding black or green, and her lower moulding yellow. Whoever brings her to the ſaid Shewell or Spicer, ſhall have the above reward. *

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QUESTIONS and ANSWERS.

IS the ſtoppage of our exports to Great-Britain, and its dependancies, a political meaſure?

They who aſſert that the meaſure is impolitic, argue thus.—It is the intereſt of every country to export its produce, and to import as little as poſſible of the luxuries, and manufactures of other countries; the former enriches, the latter impoveriſhes the inhabitants of a country thus exporting, and importing; abſtain, ſay they, from the vanities and luxuries with which England uſed to ſupply us, and draw the caſh of England by continuing to carry out the product of our labour and induſtry.—

This is ſpecious, not ſolid reaſoning. The exports from this Continent to Great-Britain conſiſt chiefly of rough materials, or of ſuch luxuries, which by being reſhipped from the ports of Great-Britain enable its merchants to traffic with foreign nations to greater advantage, and to pay a balance by an exchange of commodities, that muſt otherwiſe be diſcharged in bullion. A ſtoppage of our exports muſt therefore very ſenſibly affect the trade of Great-Britain to the reſt of Europe; and we have reaſon to conclude, that if ſuch ſtoppage ſhould ſubſiſt for any length of time, the European trade, which England now drives on, would be ſo much impaired, as to put the balance againſt her with every European nation. It is therefore good policy to withhold our exports from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands.

But under a total ſtoppage of our trade, is it poſſible to ſupport this civil war for any length of time, for three, or four years for inſtance?

It is very difficult to determine what enthuſiaſm, indignation, and the love of ones country, may not accompliſh. We have read of nations ſtimulated by thoſe paſſions, though deſtitute of foreign and internal reſources, having made incredible efforts to preſerve their freedom; witneſs the Saguntines, and the Carthaginians in the laſt Punic war. It may be doubted, whether theſe Colonies if thus reduced, would imitate ſo glorious an example. Carthage and Saguntum were ſingle cities; their deſtruction was irrevocably fixed, and death or ſlavery, the only choice of citizens reſolved to die, or remain free; an implacable and hated enemy ſurrounded their walls; one common fate, mutual ſufferings, and indignation inſpired them with a courage, heightened by deſpair, which the perſeverance and conduct of Hannibal, and Roman valor could ſcarce ſurmount. The inſtances are not ſimilar, why then expect ſimilar efforts?—Without trade, there ſeem to be but two ways to ſupport the war; emitting paper money, and borrowing on intereſt part of that money ſo emitted; for once deſtroy the credit of your currency, and you render it mere waſte paper; its value depends on its credit, and its credit on the opinion, which people at large entertain of our ability to exchange it hereafter for gold and ſilver; ſuppoſe, for inſtance, the Continent ſhould emit 100 millions, who could ſeriouſly imagine ſuch a ſum would ever be paid off in gold and ſilver? It follows then of courſe that we are limited in our emiſſions, becauſe our faculties to redeem thoſe emiſſions are limited.

To what amount may we emit?

No man, perhaps, can ſolve this queſtion; the perſon who ſhould even preſume to gueſs, muſt have a thorough knowledge of theſe Colonies, he muſt be well acquainted with the number of their people, their inclinations, arts, and induſtry, the product of our ſoil, its capability of improvement, the fiſheries, trade, and manufactories, which may be eſtabliſhed, and ſucceſsfully carried on. The extent of theſe emiſſions will depend too, in a great degree, on the events of the war; a merchant, who proſpers in trade, may obtain credit to almoſt any amount; his credit may exceed by ſeveral hundred thouſands his real capital.

Suppoſe ſix millions currency emitted; what part of this emiſſion might be borrowed on intereſt, and on what intereſt?

Where the riſk is great, the intereſt muſt be high; where the circumſtances of the borrower are conceived to be deſperate, he will not be able to borrow, or muſt give an extravagant premium. The poſſibility then of borrowing, and the rate of intereſt, will depend on our good or bad ſucceſs.—If ſix millions were to be emitted, and our affairs ſhould proſper, perhaps 2,500,000 might be borrowed by the Congreſs at ſix per cent. intereſt. That ſum would but barely anſwer the charge of one campaign; of future expences however, a good judgment may be formed from the paſt. It certainly will not be good policy to rely altogether on the above ways and means of raiſing money to carry on the war; they will only be found to anſwer in caſe of ſucceſs. If we ſhould have no other reſources, the knowledge of this very circumſtance may encourage our enemy to protract the war. The quit rents heretofore paid to the crown may be applied to the public uſe; but beſides the inability of the people to pay theſe quit rents, when deprived of the means of payment, they will go but a little way towards the ſupport of the war.

How long is it expected that theſe Colonies can ſit eaſy under a total ſtagnation of external commerce, and the almoſt entire ſtoppage of the courts of juſtice?

This ſituation is ſurely too conſtrained to admit of any conſiderable duration; the feelings of our people and our exigencies point out the neceſſity of opening a trade to foreign nations. To protect our trade a marine is wanting; to form one, during this war, adequate to the purpoſe, ſeems impracticable. We muſt make it the intereſt of foreigners to take this burthen on themſelves; a declaration of independance might poſſibly tempt France and Spain to run the riſk of a war with England, provided thoſe powers could be aſſured of our remaining independant; they would, no doubt, be willing to guarranty our independance, but they may apprehend, and not without good grounds, that their taking a too early part with us in the war would induce Great-Britain to make peace with the Colonies. It may therefore be the policy of France and Spain not to appear forward and deſirous of intermeddling; to ſuffer the war to continue, that the contending parties exaſperated by mutual injuries may not again coaleſce; ſecretly to countenance their ſubjects commerce with theſe Colonies, and perhaps to aſſiſt them with money, arms, and ammunition. Should the Britiſh government direct the war to be proſecuted in the manner it has been, and ſhould every

Colony in turn experience ſuch horrid ravages, the reſentment and indignation occaſioned thereby may totally alienate the minds of the Coloniſts, and wean them from that affection, which heretofore bound them to Great-Britain; the force of habit will wear off; the remembrance of paſt benefits will be obliterated by recent wrongs, and the ſweets of independance once enjoyed will effectually preclude a ſubſequent dependance on Great-Britain.

Will not the miſchiefs of independance overbalance the benefits?

To determine this queſtion, both muſt be ſtated; and diſpaſſionately conſidered, to form a true judgment. The evils apprehended from independance may be reduced to theſe three: civil diſſentions; the eſtabliſhment of tyranny, as a certain conſequence; and the great expence of fleets and armies to maintain that independance. As a fœderal union of theſe Colonies will probably enſue, ſhould they ſeparate from Great-Britain, it may be preſumed, that the utmoſt precaution will be uſed in drawing the articles of the union; and in the formation and ſettlement of this new government, every ſecurity which human foreſight can ſuggeſt, will be taken for the preſervation of the liberties, privileges, and independancy of each Colony, and the protection of all. Diſſentions can ſpring only from the ambition of the more powerful Colonies, or from a contrariety of intereſts. What probability is there that two or three Colonies will unite to ſubdue the reſt? Is it not more probable, ſhould any Colony, or Colonies break the union, and form the ambitious project of conquering the others, that theſe will immediately unite againſt the infringers of the public faith? Foreign aſſiſtance would not be wanting to ſupport the weaker confederacy, and this conſideration alone would deter the ſtronger from the attempt.

If ambition ſhould not occaſion a civil war, a difference of intereſts, and religion may; the intereſts of theſe Colonies are as different as their religious tenets.—

This hath often been ſaid, but remains to be proved. Some diſputes may ariſe concerning trade, duties, cuſtoms and impoſitions on merchandize, or about the limits and boundaries of contiguous provinces; theſe diſputes muſt be adjuſted and finally ſettled by the Great Council, or States General of the United Colonies. Such partial controverſies will, for many years at leaſt, give way to the public ſafety, which would be endangered by ſuffering them to grow to too great a pitch; the common enemy might take advantage of ſuch civil diſcord, and reduce all the Colonies under one yoke. In this tolerating age we have no great cauſe to apprehend a religious war; the ſpirit of religious perſecution is wearing off in all the civilized nations of Europe, and will ſtill decreaſe as they become more enlightened and refined. Can we then rationally ſuppoſe that theſe Colonies hitherto eminently diſtinguiſhed for toleration, and whoſe union will be founded on that humane and politic principle, will from a frantic zeal for religion plunge themſelves into the complicated miſeries of a civil and religious war? If neither the ambition of ſome colonies, nor a difference of intereſts, nor religious rancour are likely to produce a civil war, it follows of courſe, that the eſtabliſhment of tyranny (the ſecond evil) is extremely improbable and remote.

But to preſerve our independance will not a ſtrong fleet and army be neceſſary? Neither can be ſupported without a great expence, and ſtanding armies are dangerous to liberty, beſides being burthenſome to thoſe, who pay them.

When theſe Colonies enjoy an unfettered trade, the profits of it will enable them to equip and maintain a naval force ſufficient to guard their coaſts and commerce, and this fleet will render a ſtanding army unneceſſary; a well regulated militia will anſwer all the purpoſes of ſelf defence, and of a wiſe and juſt government; the expence therefore of a regular ſtanding army may be ſaved without expoſing ourſelves to danger from a foreign enemy, and the militia will be able to ſuppreſs any internal commotions excited by factious and diſcontented men.

What will be the probable benefits of independance?

A free and unlimited trade; a great acceſſion of wealth, and a proportionable riſe in the value of land; the eſtabliſhment, gradual improvement and perfection of manufactures and ſcience; a vaſt influx of foreigners, encouraged by the mildneſs of a free, equal, and tolerating government to leave their native countries, and ſettle in theſe Colonies; an aſtoniſhing encreaſe of our people from the preſent ſtock. Where encouragement is given to induſtry, where liberty and property are well ſecured, where the poor may eaſily find ſubſiſtance, and the middling rank comfortably ſupport their families by labour, there the inhabitants muſt encreaſe rapidly; to ſome of theſe cauſes we owe the doubling of our numbers in ſomewhat more than twenty-five years. If ſuch hath been the progreſs of population under the former reſtraints on our trade and manufactures, a population ſtill more rapid may be reaſonably expected when theſe reſtraints come to be taken off.

Should France and Spain, either from inability to contend with Great-Britain, or governed by weak, irreſolute, or corrupted counſels, or influenced by the dangerous precedent of countenancing ſubjects in arms againſt their Sovereign, refuſe to enter into any treaty or alliance with theſe Colonies, and prohibit their ſubjects from trading with them, could the Colonies by their own ſtrength and internal reſources maintain the war for five or ſix years?

It is not at all probable that this war can laſt ſo long. If the firſt efforts of the Britiſh government ſhould prove unſucceſsful, the decay of trade, and the conſequent diſtreſs and ruin brought on the manufacturers and merchants of Great-Britain will occaſion great diviſions in the nation, perhaps a revolution; ſuch factions and tumults would certainly prevent a full exertion of the Britiſh nation's ſtrength. Should the war be protracted to three years, even after that ſpace of time, its operations will become languid and feeble; a ſmaller force may then be oppoſed to the enemy, and as we diminiſh our land army, we may augment our navy; in the winter we may force, at leaſt a clandeſtine trade with foreigners in ſpite of the Britiſh marine; during the war, manufactories may be ſet on foot, and promoted by the reſpective legiſlatures of the ſeveral Colonies; we ſhall be able in eighteen or twenty months to make within ourſelves gunpowder, cannon, fire arms, and all the implements of war; the eſtabliſhment of ſuch manufactures will find employment for the poor, and be a prodigious ſaving to the country; a ſtrict œconomy may leſſen our expences in other particulars; the pay of the army may perhaps hereafter be reduced, and a well diſciplined militia, under proper regulations, might put us in a condition to diſband a conſiderable part of our regular forces. Should the Coloniſts conduct the war with prudence and ſucceſs, loans of money may, perhaps, be negotiated among foreigners, and even in England, on eaſy terms; a contraband trade will enrich ſome of our merchants, and bring in gold and ſilver; the procurement of thoſe precious metals is an object of the utmoſt conſequence; a certain proportion will be requiſite to give credit to our paper currency. Our country abounds with all the neceſſaries of life; we have iron, copper and lead mines, and we already make iron in quantities equal to our conſumption, and the encreaſing demand. Men convinced of the juſtice of

their cauſe, animated with the love of liberty, and fighting in defence of it, are capable of incredible efforts; conduct, valor, virtue, and perſeverance combined are irreſiſtible; neceſſity may require the full exertion of all theſe, but the ſkilful politician would not wiſh to ſee the patriotiſm of his countrymen put to ſo ſevere a trial.

Suppoſe the war to continue ſix years, and that it will coſt us three millions per annum. If victory at the end of that period ſhould effect and ſecure our independance, eighteen millions will not perhaps on reflexion be thought any ſuch mighty incumbrance. An unconfined trade will open new ſources of treaſure; domeſtic will ſupply the place of foreign manufactures, and prevent a very great drain of our wealth; foreign luxuries may be ſubject to high duties; the burthen too, as it will be divided among a greater number, will fall the lighter on the riſing generation; ſix millions of people will probably diſcharge the debt contracted by three; the vacant and ungranted land may be made a fund for paying off a part of this debt by appropriating the purchaſe money and the reſerved quit rents to that purpoſe. The pernicious conſequences of a heavy national debt, ſo fatal to Great-Britain, ſhould teach the Colonies wiſdom, and induce them to get rid of the load as quickly as poſſible. It is not the intereſt of ſtates more than of individuals to be indebted; but as individuals on ſome occaſions may contract debts with a view to future gain, ſo ſtates may prudently in particular emergencies anticipate their revenues by borrowing preſent capitals on the credit of future intereſts, that the abilities of ſeveral years may be caſt into one. WE CANNOT PAY TOO GREAT A PRICE FOR LIBERTY, AND POSTERITY WILL THINK INDEPENDANCE A CHEAP PURCHASE AT EIGHTEEN MILLIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Laſt night Capt. Souder arrived here from Grenada. On his paſſage he ſpoke a veſſel from Cork, the maſter of which informed him, that twenty-five tranſports, with four thouſand troops on board, had ſailed from Cork for America. Capt. Souder ſays, that before he left Grenada a London paper arrived there, of the thirtieth of November, in which was a liſt of the thirty-nine COMMISSIONERS appointed to TREAT with CONGRESS, among whom were Lord Howe and Governor Johnſon.

We the Subſcribers, Judges and Inſpectors of the General Election held on Friday the 16th day of February, at the State-Houſe, for the choice of a Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to ſerve for ſix months enſuing, do certify that the following perſons were duly elected. And we do hereby adverti ſe ſaid Committee to meet on Monday next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall, to proceed on the buſineſs for which they were choſen

David Chambers, John Williams, Samuel Howell, jun. *Judges.* George Bartram, Thomas Leech, Joſeph Moulder, John Stille, Andrew Tybout, Nathan Cooke, James Roſe, William Colladay, Robert Knox, James Loughead, John Taylor, J. B. Smith, *Inſpectors.*

For the CITY.

Benjamin Franklin, Joſeph Reed, Thomas M'Kain, Samuel Meredith, Samuel Maſſey, Sharpe Delany, Richard Bache, William Ruſh, Joſeph Wetherill, Thomas Barclay, John Wilcox, Thomas Cuthbert, John Cox, Thomas Lawrence, Jacob Morgan, William Jackſon, John Cadwalader, John Bayard, Francis Gurney, George Schloſſer, Moore Furman, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Pryor William Bradford, John Allen, Robert Willing, John Purviance, William Heyſham, James Millegan, Charles Maſſey, James Creſſon, Benjamin Loxley, Benjamin Harbeſon, Chriſtopher Marſhall, ſen. Robert S. Jones, Joſeph Parker, James Reed, Frederick Khule, Joſeph Moulder, Timothy Matlack, James Aſh, John Patton, Nicholas Hicks, Philip Boehm, Jacob Shriener, Daniel Joy, Francis Wade, William Ball, John Linnington, Iſaac Howell, Joſeph Watkins, Chriſtopher Pechin, Peter Z. Lloyd, Nathan Brown, William Wiſtar, Joſeph Dean, Jacob Barge, Benjamin Ruſh, Robert Smith, hatter, William Hollingſhead, Samuel C. Morris, William Will, Jonathan Mifflin, ſon of John, Nathan Donnell, Andrew Tybout, John Meaſe, Daniel Robinſon, Samuel Simpſon, Michael Shubert, George Meade, William Colladay, George Morgan, Captain William Davis, Benjamin Paſchall, James Searles.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

John Dickinſon, Iſaac Coates, Joſeph Copperthwait, William Maſters, George Leib, John Brown, Samuel Bruſter, James Loughead, William Coates, James Worrell, Thomas Hopkins, Robert Hare.

SOUTHWARK.

Samuel Moore, John Duche, Joſeph Blewer, Robert Alliſon, James Skinner, William M'Mullen, Nathaniel Iriſh, Elias Boyce, Robert Knox, James Barnes, William Robinſon, Joſeph Falconer.

In conſequence of an invitation from the Continental Congreſs, the Members of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia meet at the Philoſophical Society's Hall, on Monday morning at nine o'clock, to go from thence to join the proceſſion to attend the funeral oration, to be delivered by Dr. Smith, on the death of General Montgomery.

On Monday morning will be publiſhed, by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, price one ſhilling ONLY, with allowance to thoſe who buy quantities,

ADDITIONS TO COMMON SENSE.

I. American Independancy defended by Candidus.
II. The Propriety of Independancy, by Demophilus.

The dread of tyrants, and the ſole reſource
Of thoſe that under grim oppreſſion groan. *Thomſon.*

III. A review of the American conteſt, with ſome ſtrictures on the King's ſpeech, addreſſed to all parents in the Thirteen United Colonies, by a Friend to Poſterity and Mankind.
IV. Letter to Lord Dartmouth, by an Engliſh American.
V. Obſervations on Lord North's Conciliatory Plan, by Sincerus. To which is added, and GIVEN,
AN APPENDIX TO COMMON SENSE, together with an ADDRESS to the people called QUAKERS, on their Teſtimony concerning Kings and Government.

N. B. The large edition of COMMON SENSE, with all the Additions and Appendix, may be had at ſaid Bell's in Third-ſtreet.

A POWDER MAKER is wanted to go to Virginia. Good encouragement will be given to a perſon well ſkilled in the buſineſs. Apply to the Delegates.

A POWDER MAKER may hear of encouragement, by applying to the printer.

SOME mice deep intrench'd in a rich Cheſhire cheeſe,
Grimalkin long wiſh'd to devour,
Secure, from their numbers, they liv'd at their eaſe,
And bravely defied his power.

In vain all the day he ſat watching their holes,
All his tricks and his force were in vain;
Each effort convinc'd him the vermin had ſouls,
Determin'd their cheeſe to maintain.

Grimalkin, deep vers'd in political ſchools,
Affected the ſiege to give o'er,
Suppoſing the mice were ſuch ignorant fools,
They would venture abroad as before.

But as he retreated, a ſpirited mouſe,
Whom time had bedappl'd with grey,
Cry'd, "All your fineſſe we don't value a ſous,
"No more to your cunning a prey.

"This cheeſe by poſſeſſion we claim as our own,
"Fair freedom the claim doth approve;
"Our wants are but few, and her bleſſings alone,
"Sufficient thoſe wants to remove.

"No cat will we own, with ambition run mad,
"For our KING——————ſo move off in a trice;
"If we find, from exper'ence, a KING muſt be had,
"That KING ſhall be choſe by the MICE."

R. R.

TO BE SOLD, a PLANTATION of valuable land, with upwards of thirty acres of meadow cleared, the whole well watered, and in good order, with a large young orchard, a commodious and genteel BRICK HOUSE, a good barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, outhouſes, &c. in the beſt order, ſituate about forty miles from the city of Philadelphia, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country. An indiſputable title will be given. For farther particulars inquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, a pump of good water before the kitchen door, a good ſtable, chair houſe, hay-loft, ſtable-yard and garden, to accommodate ſaid houſe. It is ſituate at the entrance of the Paſſyunk road, oppoſite Mr. Drury's rope-walk, a little below the Play-houſe. For terms inquire of ROBERT HARDIE at his houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, who has for ſale, MOROCCO LEATHER, oil-cloth, ſilk umbrellas, coffee, men, women's and boy's Genoa white leather gloves, &c. &c.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS taken out of a neceſſary-houſe, on Hamilton's wharf, yeſterday morning between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock. A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, the maker's name William Senwood, No. 706 or 607. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will bring it to the printer, or to JAMES HANEY, copperſmith, near the Drawbridge, Front-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Bowes, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by

* CHARLOTTE BOWES, Executrix.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

JUST publiſhed, and now ſelling by William and Thomas Bradford at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia; and likewiſe by John Sparhawk, in Second-ſtreet, near the Meeting; W. Woodhouſe, and W. Tricket, in Front-ſtreet, and Samuel Taylor, the corner of Market and Water ſtreets (Price One Shilling ONLY) with allowance to thoſe who take quantities, The NEW EDITION of COMMON SENSE, with Additions and Improvements in the Body of the Work. To which is added an APPENDIX, and an Addreſs to the People called QUAKERS.

N. B. The Additions which are here given, amount to upwards of one Third of any former Edition.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST at the Old Ferry, the firſt inſt. a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, a little piece broke out near the ſpring, a green plated ſtring, with a gold ſeal and ſteel key, the maker's name and number forgot. The owner was aſked the time of day, upon which he pulled out his watch, when ſome perſon in company deſired to look at it, which requeſt he complied with, but not particularly obſerving the man he lent it to, he was not able to get it again, the room being full of company. The above reward will be given to any perſon who leaves it with William Milnor, at the Old Ferry, or with the printer. If any perſon ſhould offer ſaid watch or ſeal for ſale, it is hoped he will be ſtopped.

TO BE SOLD, the PLANTATION wheron the ſubſcriber now liveth, ſituated in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, and ten miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing upwards of ninety acres, with a frame houſe, ſome ſtabling, and a milk-houſe, has a ſpring of never failing water, about ten acres of meadow, and ſixteen acres of wood land, the reſt plow land, ſome apple, cherry, and peach trees, and is pleaſanly ſituated on the Lime Kiln road, a quarter of a mile from the York road, 3 quarters of a mile from the Friends meeting-houſe, and half a mile from Mathers's mill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy.

WILLIAM GWIN.

TO be LET, for one year from the firſt day of April next, a PLEASANT SITUATION, near Mount-Holly in New-Jerſey, conſiſting of a good BRICK HOUSE with two rooms on a floor, and fire places therein, two good cellars under the houſe, a large kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water before the door and garden, ſtabling for horſes, and ſome paſture land if wanted; with many other conveniences not here mentioned. For farther particulars inquire of Abraham Hewlings, Eſq; in Burlington, Thomas Cooper near Mount-Holly, or Joſeph Mulling in Mount-Holly. The owner may be ſpoke with at Mr. William Dibley's, the at Fountain inn, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1776.

AS ROBERT STEVENSON, who lately lived with Mr. DAVID BEVERIDGE, propoſes very ſoon to depart this province, all perſons having any demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their accounts immediately, to his houſe in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Spruce-ſtreet, that they may be paid. And all perſons, indebted to ſaid Stevenſon, are likewiſe deſired to make immediate payment. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

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Vol. II.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1776. [Num. 169.

HOUSE of LORDS, Saturday, Nov. 11.

THE Lords were yeſterday aſſembled for the purpoſes of examining Governor Penn, and of diſcuſſing a motion which the Duke of Richmond propoſed to ground on ſuch information as that gentleman ſhould afford the Houſe.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar, the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the Governor's examination. His Grace confeſſed, "that he had apprized Mr. Penn of the queſtions which would be propounded to him; but the noble Duke diſclaimed having entered into any ſort of converſation with the Governor, leſt ſuch converſation ſhould be malevolently conſtrued into a deſign of anticipating the anſwers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The Duke of Richmond having finiſhed his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he reſided in America?

A. Four years. Two of thoſe years in the capacity of Governor of Pennſylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congreſs?

A. He was perſonally acquainted with all the members of the Congreſs.

Q. In what eſtimation was the Congreſs held?

A. In the higheſt veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the reſolutions of that Congreſs throughout all the provinces?

A. He believed this to be the caſe.

Q. How many men had been raiſed throughout the province of Pennſylvania?

A. Twenty thouſand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themſelves to enter into actual ſervice, if neceſſity required.

Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition were theſe perſons?

A. Men of the moſt reſpectable characters in the province.

Q. Were not a conſiderable number of them entirely deſtitute of property?

A. It was preſumed that, ſubtracted from ſo large a number as twenty thouſand, there were ſome neceſſitous, but the major part were in flouriſhing ſituations.

Q. Beſides thoſe twenty thouſand, who voluntarily enrolled themſelves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the Provincials of Pennſylvania raiſed?

A. Four thouſand minute men, whoſe duty was pointed out by their deſignation. They were to be ready for ſervice at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the Province of Pennſylvania grow corn ſufficient for the ſupply of its inhabitants?

A. Much more than ſufficient, there was a ſurplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennſylvania?

A. They perfectly well underſtood the art, and had effected it.

Q. Could ſaltpetre be made in the province?

A. It could; mills and other inſtruments for effecting ſuch an undertaking had been erected with ſucceſs.

Q. Could cannon be caſt in Pennſylvania?

A. The art of caſting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furniſhed with iron for the purpoſe.

Q. Could ſmall arms be made to any degree of perfection?

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanſhip employed in finiſhing the ſmall arms was univerſally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ſhipbuilding?

A. More ſo than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largeſt of their ſhipping amount?

A. A ſhip of about three hundred tons was the largeſt they were known to build.

Q. Circumſtanced as things at preſent were, did the witneſs think, that the language of the Congreſs expreſſed the ſenſe of the people of America in general?

A. As far as the queſtion applied to Pennſylvania, he was ſure this was the caſe; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he ſuppoſe that the Congreſs contained Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?

A. He had no doubt but that the Congreſs did contain Delegates choſen under this deſcription.

Q. By what mode were the Delegates in Congreſs appointed?

A. By the votes of Aſſemblies in ſome places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witneſs had preſented to the King, been conſidered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been conſidered as an olive branch, and the witneſs had been complimented by his friends, as the meſſenger of peace.

Q. On the ſuppoſition that the prayer of this petition ſhould be rejected, what did the witneſs imagine would be the conſequence?

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to deſperation by its non-ſucceſs.

Q. Did the witneſs imagine, that ſooner than yield to what were ſuppoſed to be the unjuſt claims of Great-Britain, the Americans would take the deſperate reſolution of calling in the aid of foreign aſſiſtance?

A. The witneſs was apprehenſive, that this would be the caſe.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect of the ſtamp-act?

A. That it cauſed great uneaſineſs throughout America.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect, concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The anniverſary of that memorable day is kept throughout America, by every teſtimony of public rejoicing, ſuch as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladneſs.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the laſt petition was

treated, induce the Americans to reſign all hopes of pacific negotiations?

A. In the opinion of the witneſs it would?

Q. When the witneſs preſented the petition to the Secretary of State, was he aſked any queſtions relative to the ſtate of America?

A. Not a ſingle queſtion.

Croſs examined by the Lords DENBIGH and SANDWICH.

Queries from Lord DENBIGH.

As the witneſs had acted in the capacity of Governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennſylvania?

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he know that there was a clauſe which ſpecifically ſubjected the colony to taxation by the Britiſh legiſlature?

A. He was well appriſed that there was ſuch a clauſe.

Q. Was the people of Pennſylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquieſce in the right of the Britiſh Parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquieſced in a declaration of the right ſo long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.

QUERIES from Lord Sandwich:

Had the witneſs ever heard of an act intitled "The Declaratory Act?"

A. He had heard of ſuch an act.

Q. Did he ever peruſe, and was he ſufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had peruſed it. It never had been much diſcuſſed whilſt he reſided in America?

Q. Did the witneſs apprehend that the Congreſs acquieſced in an act which maintained the authority of the Britiſh Parliament in all caſes whatſoever?

Objected to, and the witneſs was deſired to withdraw; but being called in again, the queſtion was put, and he replied,

That, except in the caſe of taxation, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the ſovereignty of Great-Britain.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of certain reſolutions paſſed by the county of Suffolk?

A. He had not attended to them.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of an anſwer given by the Continental Congreſs to what had been commonly called Lord North's conciliatory motion?

A. The witneſs knew nothing of the proceedings of the Congreſs, they were generally tranſacted under the ſeal of ſecreſy.

Q. Was the witneſs perſonally acquainted with Mr. Harriſon, a Member of the Congreſs?

A. The witneſs knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very reſpectable one.

Q. Had the witneſs ever heard of any perſons who had ſuffered perſecutions, for declaring ſentiments favorable to the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Parliament?

A. He had heard of ſuch oppreſſions in other provinces, but never met with them during his reſidence in Pennſylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witneſs, were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themſelves to be ſo.

Q. In caſe a formidable force ſhould be ſent to America, in ſupport of government, did the witneſs imagine there were many who would openly profeſs ſubmiſſion to the authority of Parliament?

A. The witneſs apprehended the few, who would join on ſuch an occaſion, would be too trivial a number to be of any conſequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the Duke of Richmond, after deſcanting with ſingular propriety on the neceſſity of immediate conciliation, propoſed the laſt petition from the Continental Congreſs to the King, as a baſis for a plan of accomm dation. His Grace of Richmond moved, "That the preceding paper furniſhed grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and America, and that ſome mode ſhould be immediately adopted for the effectuating ſo deſirable a purpoſe."

This produced a debate ſupported on both ſides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were, for the motion twenty-ſeven, proxies ſix, total thirty-three; againſt the motion fifty, proxies thirty-ſix, total eighty-ſix; majority againſt the motion, fifty-three.

LONDON, December 6.

Moſt of the American Governors will be appointed Commiſſioners, and the reaſon of ſending ſo many Cmmiſſioners (thirty-ſix) to America, is, to treat with each province ſeparately about an accommodation, and ſo deſpatch the buſineſs; ——they are not now to treat with the Congreſs, as was firſt reported.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons met at three o'clock, and went through a great deal of private buſineſs.

The bill for diſcovering a northern paſſage to the weſtern and ſouthern oceans of America, and for encouraging adventurers to penetrate to the North Pole, was reported with ſeveral amendments, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore, was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

At half after four the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for prohibiting all trade and commerce between Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Twelve American Colonies aſſembled in Congreſs, being read, a motion was made that the Speaker do now leave the chair. This occaſioned a ſhort debate, and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided. Ayes, ſeventy-five; noes, thirty-four.

The Houſe then went into a Committee on ſaid bill, when ſeveral amendments and clauſes were propoſed, which occaſioned warm debates. The Committee were left ſitting at half after ſeven, and were expected to ſit late.

Saturday the 25th ult. a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland that 4000 troops, out of the 12,000 voted to remain in that kingdom as ſecurity, ſhould be ſpared for his Majeſty's ſervice abroad, provided that they ſhould be no charge to them after quitting the kingdom. On the queſtion being put, there were for the motion one hundred and twenty-one; againſt it, ſeventy-ſix.

In the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, on Monday Nov. 27, the Committee of the whole Houſe ſat till half paſt eleven, on the queſtion of admitting 4000 Heſſian and Brunſwick troops, when at length the Committee divided. Ayes for admitting the troops, ſixty-eight; noes, one hundred and ſix; majority againſt the foreign troops, thirty-eight.

The following changes (ſays a correſpondent) are very confidently talked of to take place in the law department, though not before next Michaelmas term, viz.

Lord Mansfield to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by Sir R. Aſton. Lord Chief Baron Smythe ditto, to be ſucceeded by Mr. Baron Eyre. The Lord Chancellor to reſign, and to be ſucceeded by the Solicitor-General. Lord Chief

Juſtice De Grey to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by the Attorney-General. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Mansfield, candidates for the Attorney and Solicitor-Generalſhip.

An expreſs is ſaid to be come from Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Spaniards were ſending a powerful naval armament to the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday a full Board of Ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which orders were given for ſeveral hundred tons of ordnance ſtores to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

A plan is now under conſideration, for all criminals in Great-Britain, ſentenced for tranſportation, to be ſent to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Dec. 1.

" Since my laſt the Pearl and Seaford frigates came out of dock, and are now fitting for ſea.

" Captain Halſted, of this town, is appointed to the command of the Jerſey, of fifty guns, and is to go to Boſton, there to lie as an hoſpital-ſhip for the uſe of the ſick.

" It is ſaid here that General Gage is to return to Boſton; the ſhip he came home in is come into the harbour."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 3.

" Orders are received at the Commiſſioner's office here, for the ſail-makers of this dock-yard to work double days, in order to give the greateſt diſpatch in making ſails for the ſhips that are fitting at this port for America.

" The Milford of twenty-eight guns, commanded by John Burr, Eſq; is nearly fitted, and will ſail from hence in a few days for America.

" The Carysfort, of twenty-eight guns, is put into commiſſion at this port, and the command given to Robert Fanſhaw, Eſq. She is alſo to go to America."

Twelve tranſports, bound to America, are waiting in the Downs for a favorable wind.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 9.

By advices from the army under Col. Howe, we learn that they abandoned Norfolk laſt Tueſday, after removing the poor inhabitants, with what effects they could carry along with them, and demoliſhing the intrenchments which Lord Dunmore threw up a little before he fled on board the fleet now lying before that place. What few houſes remained after the late bombardment were likewiſe deſtroyed, after being valued, to prevent the enemies taking ſhelter in them. Thus, in the courſe of five weeks, has a town which contained upwards of ſix thouſand inhabitants, many of them in affluent circumſtances, a place that carried on an extenſive trade and commerce, conſequently affording bread to many thouſands, been reduced to aſhes, and become deſolate, through the wicked and cruel machinations of Lord North and the juncto, aided by their faithful ſervants, my Lord Dunmore with his motly army, and the renowned Captain Bellew, commodore of his Britannic Majeſty's fleet in Virginia, and his generous and valient crew. Truly may it be now ſaid,

Never can true reconcilement grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd ſo deep.

The troops are now ſtationed at Kemp's landing, the Great-Bridge, and in and about Suffolk.

The cannonading heard laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, at Norfolk, was occaſioned by a detachment of our troops, under Major Eppes, attacking a number of black and white people from the men of war, who had landed to ſteal tobacco. Major Eppes drove them back, after killing four Negroes, and two white men, upon which the ſhips began to fire.

A correſpondent in Albermarle informs us, that Mr. Edward Johnſon of that county has had by his wife five children, who were all born within the ſpace of eighteen months, and are very healthy and thriving—At this rate! we ſhall quickly become a numerous and flouriſhing people.

Saturday, Feb. 10. Colonel Henry received the following letter laſt night, by expreſs, from Colonel Grayſon at Hampton: " Yeſterday evening the Kingfiſher went down towards the capes, and this morning ſhe returned, in company with a fifty gun ſhip and ſome tenders. They are all now at anchor, juſt below the light-houſe."

A ſchooner from Salem, and another from Ipſwich, both in ballaſt, the latter with two hundred pounds on board, in Continental dollars, were taken laſt Tueſday, by two tenders, and carried into the harbour of Norfolk. They were bound in here for corn.

The town of Norfolk is now ſaid to be totally conſumed; and that our troops have abandoned the place, and are gone to the Great-Bridge. Portſmouth was in flames laſt Thurſday night.

A brig, laden with linens, this week luckily eſcaped the vigilance of the tenders (with which it is ſaid the bay ſwarms) and fell into the hands of our people.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, in the thirty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADWALADER, wife of John Cadwalader, Eſq; of this city, and only daughter of the late Col. Edward Lloyd, of Maryland; and on Saturday her remains were interred in St. Peter's Churchyard, attended by a great number of the moſt reſpectable citizens.

A letter from the Weſt-Indies, by a gentleman who left England the tenth of December, ſays, " No veſſel was permitted to ſail for America at my departure, but what was employed by the government, for which reaſon many veſſels were laid up in Greenland dock; and the bill for ſeizing all American property had paſſed the Houſe of Lords.

February 20, 1776.

TO be SOLD by public Vendue, on the fourth day of March next, on the premiſes, a valuable TENEMENT and PLANTATION, containing forty-ſix acres and thirty perches of land, ſituate in Abington, eleven miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Abraham Cadwalader and others; whereon is a good STONE DWELLING HOUSE, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a good ſtone kitchen, a well of water near the door, and a ſtone milk houſe, alſo a barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, a good bearing orchard, chiefly grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other fruit trees, and a ſufficient quantity of wood land and good watered meadow. Said premiſes are conveniently ſituated for a tradeſman or gentleman's country ſeat, and may be entered about the middle of April next, or ſooner. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on ſaid premiſes.

* WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

LOTS in town to be exchanged for a PLANTATION in the country. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a SERVANT GIRL, who can ſpin, and has been uſed to houſe-work Inquire of the printer. *

WAS found on Saturday afternoon, the 17th inſt. (February) in Pine-ſtreet, near the New-market, a SILVER SHOEBUCKLE. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the printer hereof, proving their property, and paying the coſt, may have it again.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling by William and Thomas Bradford at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia; and likewiſe by John Sparhawk, in Second-ſtreet, near the Meeting; W. Woodhouſe, and W. Tricket, in Front-ſtreet, and Samuel Taylor, the corner of Market and Water ſtreets (Price One Shilling ONLY) with allowance to thoſe who take quantities,

The NEW EDITION of

COMMON SENSE,

With ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS in the BODY of the WORK.

To which is added

An APPENDIX, and an Addreſs to the People called QUAKERS.

N. B. The Additions which are here given, amount to upwards of one Third of any former Edition.

☞ The Pamphlet advertiſed by Robert Bell intitled ADDITIONS to COMMON SENSE, or by any other Name he may hereafter call it, conſiſt of Pieces taken out of News Papers, and not written by the Author of COMMON SENSE.

JAMES BUTLAND, LACE-MAKER, in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, makes and ſells the following articles wholeſale and retail, viz. All kinds of uniforms for officers and ſoldiers, in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, or thread, made to any pattern, for trimming hats, clothes, &c. ſilk ſword belts, velvet binding, very fine white muffatees, fit for officers or ſoldiers to exerciſe in, together with all kinds of laces and fringes, where ſtore-keepers, coachmakers, upholſterers, hatters, ſaddlers, and others, may be ſupplied with any quantity, either in town or country, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. If any commanding officer, or other gentleman, wants any particular dreſs made in gold or ſilver, to any pattern, he may, by applying as above, have it done at a ſhort notice. *

TO BE LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, near the New-Market, has two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen back, over which are two rooms, and cellars under the whole, a pump at the door, and an alley to go to the back yard.

TO BE LET, alſo, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in the Northern Liberties, in Front-ſtreet above Pool's Bridge, and oppoſite to Major Coates's. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Penn-ſtreet, two doors below Willing and Morris's counting-houſe. THOMAS CUTHBERT.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

LOST, on Saturday the third inſt. in Dock-ſtreet, between the dock and the hoſpital, a marble covered folio ACCOUNT BOOK, containing about a quire of paper, with a ſmall coarſe check handkerchief tied about it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall receive FIVE SHILLINGS reward.

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, price one ſhilling ONLY, with allowance to thoſe who buy quantities,

Large ADDITIONS to COMMON SENSE.

Addreſſed to the inhabitants of America on the following intereſting ſubjects.

I. The American Patriot's Prayer.
II. American Independancy defended by Candidus.
III. The Propriety of Independancy, by Demophilus.

The dread of tyrants, and the ſole reſource
Of thoſe that under grim oppreſſion groan. *Thomſon.*

IV. A review of the American conteſt, with ſome ſtrictures on the King's ſpeech, addreſſed to all parents in the Thirteen United Colonies, by a Friend to Poſterity and Mankind.
V. Letter to Lord Dartmouth, by an Engliſh American.
VI. Obſervations on Lord North's Conciliatory Plan, by Sincerus. To which is added, and GIVEN,

AN APPENDIX TO COMMON SENSE, together with an ADDRESS to the people called QUAKERS, on their Teſtimony concerning Kings and Government.

N. B. The large edition of COMMON SENSE, with all the Additions and Appendix, may be had at ſaid Bell's in Third-ſtreet.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, COFFEE, and COCOA, to be SOLD by Robert and Cornelius Stevenſon, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. *

TO BE SOLD, a likely healthy NEGRO FELLOW, about twenty-two years of age, has had the ſmallpox and meaſels, and been uſed to do houſe work and wait on a table, he alſo knows ſomething of the hatters buſineſs. For farther particulars inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, the time of a healthy ſprightly GIRL, who has two years and a half to ſerve, and can be well recommended for her honeſty. Inquire of the printer. *

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

WANTS a place, as WET NURSE, a young woman with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer. *

AN active young man, who is well recommended, wants employment. He has ſerved in the capacities of a waitingman, gardener, and groom; and has no objection to attend a gentleman upon his travels. Inquire of the printer.

TO be RENTED, the PLANTATION on Wiſſahickon road, late Doctor Zachary's, with part of the STOCK now thereon. For terms apply to Reeſe Meredith, who will agree with any that can be well recommended, and none elſe need to apply. *

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia. Alſo the higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN RAGS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1776. [Num. 170.

LONDON, November 13.

IT is ſtrongly reported that the Court of France has preſented a ſtinging memorial to our Secretary of State, upon the taking Ruſſian troops into Britiſh pay. This memorial is conceived in terms that have ſtruck our Adminiſtration with aſtoniſhment, as they conſider it as a prelude to a war with the Houſe of Bourbon.

Nov. 20. On Wedneſday the Houſe agreed that an addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to give directions that the petition preſented to him from the General Congreſs in America, by Governor Penn and Arthur Lee, Eſqrs. ſhould be laid before them.

A vote of credit is ſaid to be unanimouſly agreed upon in the cabinet.

Wedneſday the Houſe of Commons reſolved, that the ſum of 474001. 12s. be granted for defraying the charge of raiſing and paying one regiment of Scotch Highlanders, to conſiſt of two battalions of a thouſand men each, for the ſervice of the year 1776.

This reſolution cauſed a ſhort debate, but there was no queſtion for diviſion.

Nov. 22. Pruſſia as well as France has remonſtrated againſt Ruſſian troops being ſent to America.

Dec. 6. When the order of the day was read yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, for going into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with the Colonies in rebellion, &c. A member (Mr. Dempſter, we believe) moved, that it be an inſtruction given by the Houſe, before the Speaker leaves the chair, to the ſaid Committee to accept certain clauſes by way of amendment, and to divide the bill into diſtinct parts, or to make two bills out of the one in its preſent form. Debates aroſe upon this propoſition, which it ſeems is called by ſome gentlemen a method of frittering away a bill; and Adminiſtration not being diſpoſed to ſubmit to this operation on their favorite child, a diviſion followed at about five o'clock, and the numbers were, againſt the motion, ſeventy-five; for it, thirty-four.

The Speaker then left the chair, and the Committee proceeded in the buſineſs. At the outſet a ſtrong oppoſition appeared to the bill, and a probability of conteſting it clauſe by clauſe. Mr. Serjeant Adair propoſed an amendment to the firſt enacting clauſe, freſh debates enſued, in which the Attorney-General and Mr. Burke had a conſiderable ſhare. At half after ſeven the Committee divided within the Houſe on the amendment. Againſt it, one hundred and twenty-eight; for it, thirty-four.

Lord North, it is ſaid, in order to abate the rigour of this act, ſo far as it reſpects the ſeizing the ſhips of the Americans, or any ſhips trading to or from their ports, ſaid that proviſion was made in the fiftieth clauſe, page twenty-three, for giving them time to avoid it, by a proper return to their allegiance; but if that was not thought ſufficient, gentlemen might propoſe ſuch other proviſions as they judged proper, to come in under that clauſe.

We therefore think it proper to lay the clauſe before the public as it now ſtands, that the friends of America may now have an opportunity to exert themſelves to procure the filling up the blanks, with ſuch diſtant dates as may give them all poſſible time to reflect on the part they are to act.

"And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned Colonies, ſhall commence and be in force from and after the and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found going in, or at any of the ſaid Colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the ſame, from and after the and ſhall continue to be in force ſo long as any of the ſaid Colonies ſhall remain in a ſtate of rebellion and diſobedience."

The blanks are propoſed to be filled up with the dates of March 1, and April 1; and all the indulgence likely to be procured, will be a prolongation of time before the ſeizures are to take place.

The Committee were likely to ſit very late laſt night, and it is imagined will not get half through the bill; on the contrary, it is expected they will adjourn from day to day till they have finiſhed it.

Yeſterday eleven tranſports arrived in the river from the Downs, part to be ſtationed at Woolwich and the reſt at the Tower, to take in ordnance, powder, ball, ſhot, proviſions and clothing, to furniſh the troops in America during the ſummer campaign.

A gentleman obſerving a Great Perſonage on his way to Weſtminſter, unattended, as uſual, by a certain military corps, and inquiring the reaſon, was anſwered, they were gone to America, on the miniſterial forlorn hope.

WORCESTER, February 9.

An officer from Quebec informs us, that he ſaw Major Meggs (who came out on his parole to carry in the priſoners baggage) who told him that our men were all well treated; that the field officers were lodged in the cathedral, and the ſoldiers in dwelling houſes in the city; that they were permitted to walk about and take the air, and a ſtraw bed and three blankets allowed to every two men, and porter or wine given them once in a day; that our field officers were invited by turns to dine with General Carlton; that flour was very ſcarce in the city; but every thing, proviſion in particular, very plenty among our army on the out ſide, and our troops, though few in number, in high ſpirits. Our informant, on his journey hither, ſaw about eight hundred men on their way to Montreal. Captain Hubbard of this town is among the priſoners; he was wounded in the ancle, but likely to do well. There is not the leaſt communication between our little army and the city, ſince Major Meggs went in.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

WAS LOST, on Sunday laſt, between Vine-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, a CHILD's GOLD LOCKET (marked M. W. maker's name T. S.) with a necklace of corral beads mixt with garnet. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall have the above reward. Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1776.

NEW-YORK, February 19.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, in New Jerſey, that on Monday the 12th inſt. intelligence arriving in that town, about eleven o'clock at night, that the man of war, tranſports and tender, which fell down the day before from the harbour of New-York to the Watering-place, with two hundred marines on board, intended to commit depredations on Staten-Iſland, and furniſh themſelves with live ſtock, Gen. Livingſton ordered three hundred of the militia to march forthwith to prevent the intended robbery; and, having deſpatched the neceſſary orders, and a party to reconnoitre the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and to procure all poſſible intelligence of the motions of the enemy, marched himſelf about three in the morning. The ſeveral detachments met at Ward's, in ſight of the light-houſe, and were there joined by a company of light-horſe, under the command of Capt. Blanchard, but learning that the fleet had left the Hook the day before, the greater part of the troops, ſtill on their march, were ordered back, and a proper number directed to guard the coaſt, under the command of Col. Thomas (leſt the departure of the enemy might prove a feint) to give inſtant notice of their return.

Since our laſt, numbers of men have arrived in this city from Dutcheſs county and Connecticut, ſo that we now muſter about three thouſand troops, and more is daily expected.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

On Monday laſt the Rev. Dr. SMITH delivered an animated and pathetic ORATION in the German Calviniſt church, in honor of the late General Montgomery, and the brave officers who fell with him before Quebec, to a very crouded aſſembly, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about four thouſand perſons. The following was the order of the proceſſion—1. The Students and Profeſſors of the College in their gowns, followed by the clergy. 2. The *Congreſs*. 3. The General Aſſembly of the province. 4. The Mayor and Corporation of the city. 5. The Committee of Safety. 6. The Committee of Inſpection. 7. The officers of the Pennſylvania battalions in the continental pay. 8. The four battalions of the City Aſſociation. The light infantry and rifle companies went on each ſide flanking the proceſſion. Two of the galleries of the church were filled with the principal ladies of the city; and ſeveral pieces of muſic were performed by a number of gentlemen, which added much to the ſolemnity.

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated January 28, 1775, ſays, "Several tranſport ſhips, bound to Boſton, with proviſions and a number of ſoldiers on board, not exceeding five hundred, having been blown off the coaſt, are put into Antigua. On the Admiral's hearing of Dunmore's ſituation, they were laſt Tueſday ordered to Norfolk, in Virginia. I have taken the firſt opportunity of communicating this intelligence, that the Virginians may have notice in due time, and give them a proper reception."

☞ The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES are deſired to meet next Saturday evening, at ſix o'clock, in Mr. Thorne's ſchool.

*** All perſons indebted to the printer for ſubſcriptions or advertiſements are deſired to pay immediately. As the number of this paper is greatly increaſed, it is neceſſary to inform the public that it will go to preſs ſooner in future, which it is hoped they who favour this paper with eſſays and advertiſements will not forget.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION, February 20, 1776.

Whereas the Continental Congreſs did lately reſolve, "That if any perſon ſhould be ſo loſt to all virtue and "regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the BILLS "of CREDIT emitted by the authority of Congreſs, or "ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency thereof, and be "convicted by the Committee of the City, County or "Diſtrict, where he ſhould reſide, ſuch perſon ſhould be "deemed, publiſhed and treated as an enemy of his country, "and be precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the in-"habitants of theſe Colonies." And whereas, THOMAS ROGERS and JOSEPH SERMON, both of this city, having been charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appeared before the Committee for the City and Liberties, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged, in their defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of war.

The Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, and were of opinion, that if ſuch allegation was true, yet as the Congreſs have made no exception, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears by their own acknowledgments, that the above perſons have heretofore received, and do continue to receive Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſes of war, therefore ſuch objection is not well founded, or the preſent pretence conſiſtent with their former conduct.—This Committee, therefore (the parties having declared they did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do unanimouſly hold up to the world the ſaid THOMAS ROGERS and JOSEPH SERMON, as ENEMIES to their Country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of theſe Colonies.

Ordered that the above be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

I HAVE juſt been informed that the Managers of the Linen Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia, have preſented a petition to the Aſſembly, praying them to take the preſent ſcarcity of FLAX into their conſideration, and to grant premiums thereon. I was much pleaſed with the deſign, and hope the Houſe will give it a ſerious attention. The preſent ſpirit for manufacturing ſhould by all prudent means be encouraged, eſpecially in the article of linen, which we are likely to ſtand in great need of. The high price it has been at for ſome months paſt, has introduced the greateſt œconomy into our families, but there is a certain period beyond which a patch cannot extend; and we are moving on to that period with a ſteady pace. I believe there are few houſes (even amongſt what are called good livers) where their bed, board, and wearing linen are not entering into the laſt ſtage of duration; and as the cauſe originated at once, over the whole continent, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that the effects will appear nearly about the ſame time; that is, the whole continent will, nearly at one point of time, become in a ragged condition; certainly then, it is an object of vaſt importance to provide for this approaching ſcarcity; which can no other way be effected, but by ſecuring the firſt

ſtaple; for however well diſpoſed our ſpinners and our weavers may be, it is the farmer alone that muſt ſet them to work. In this province, the demand is ſo great, that inſtead of the town being furniſhed from the country, the ſhops are daily ranſacked, by the farmers wives and daughters, for flax imported from New-England; and if the King's ſhips ſhould be ſtationed in our bay early this ſpring, the future ſupplies expected in from that quarter, may be totally cut off, and every wheel in the province rendered uſeleſs, till the enſuing crop comes in. The paſt hour cannot be recalled, but the future may be improved; and therefore, the utmoſt care ſhould be taken to prevent the danger of a ſcarcity. Perhaps it may be urged by ſome gentlemen in the Houſe, that as wheat has fallen, and flax increaſed in price, every farmer will ſo far ſtudy his own intereſt, as to attend principally to the latter; and therefore, it will be needleſs for the Aſſembly to interfere, and throw away the public money in premiums, at a time when other expences increaſe ſo faſt upon us; I anſwer, that the ſum total of the premiums need not, in the whole, exceed the ſum of five hundred pounds, which is too trifling to alarm any gentleman's fears.

The Petitioning Managers having confined their ideas to premiums, I will take the liberty to caſt forth a few hints on the ſubject.

When bounties or premiums are granted on articles which cannot be exported, and are but of limited conſumption, the farmer may poſſibly fear, that the market will be ſo far glutted, as either to deprive him of ſale, or elſe to reduce the price ſo low, as to render him a loſer by the crop; and this may prove a diſcouragement to numbers of thoſe, who had no views of extending their labour, to obtain premiums; whereby the premium, inſtead of enlarging, may poſſibly leſſen the quantity which otherwiſe would be raiſed. But if the Houſe, in addition to the premium, would paſs an act, appointing one or more Commiſſioners, in the city of Philadelphia, with power to purchaſe all good and merchantable FLAX raiſed in the province, at ſuch certain price as ſhould tempt the farmer to make it an object, a ſufficient ſtock might be ſecured; and as it would not injure by keeping, the failure of a ſucceeding year might be ſupplied from this public magazine, by retailing it out at a price juſt ſufficient to neat the firſt coſt and charges. The ſtock on hand would every year determine the propriety of continuing, or withholding, the public purchaſe at the limitted price: For inſtance, if ſeven-pence per pound ſhould be fixed on as the price for good merchantable flax, and the Commiſſioners ſhould take in from the country ſix hundred tons, it would amount to thirty-five thouſand pounds, which would be juſt four pounds of flax to every inhabitant, ſuppoſing them three hundred thouſand. Now if, in the enſuing year, either the ſeaſon ſhould prove unfavourable, or the farmers ſhould neglect ſowing the neceſſary quantity, the induſtrious ſpinner might be ſupplied from the magazine, and the following year another public purchaſe might be made. By this means bad crops would be provided againſt; the farmer would not be diſcouraged from ſowing, nor would the manufacturer be injured by an exorbitant price. For whenever the market roſe above a certain ſtandard, the public ſtore ſhould be opened; when the price fell, the ſales might ceaſe; for, as on the one hand, the poor artiſan ſhould meet with every public encouragement, ſo, on the other, ſhould we cautiouſly avoid injuring the induſtrious farmer.

To ſupport this ſcheme, a pretty large ſum muſt neceſſarily be emitted, which, at firſt view, may appear an objection; but when we conſider the immenſe importance of the ſubject, and the abſolute neceſſity of a conſtant ſupply, it will certainly vaniſh; eſpecially when we conſider, that it is by no means a tax on the province, and can be attended with no poſſible public inconvenience beyond adding a farther ſum to the money current amongſt us, which will be ſo trifling, as never to be felt. It has this farther advantage, that as either ſtock or money will always be in hand, it can be totally ſunk, at any period the Aſſembly ſhall chooſe to call for it. It is an experiment of ſo ſafe a nature, that I am confident it can meet with but little oppoſition.

I ſhall, in a future eſſay, make a few calculations on this head, which I hope will prove, with indubitable certainty, the uſefulneſs of ſuch a plan. For the preſent, I ſhall drop the ſubject, being unwilling to engroſs too large a part of the paper.

HINTER.

ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller, to the Public.

Self-defence againſt unjuſt attacks needs no apology. BELL.

THE pamphlet of large ADDITIONS to Common Senſe, containing ſeveral excellent pieces, written by ſome worthy and reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, are in the opinion of ſome gentlemen, who are good judges of literary merit, thought worthy of preſervation, in ſuch manner as to bind with other pamphlets in an octavo volume.—Thoſe that think as they do, will buy, and thoſe who do not think in that manner, will let them alone.

The judicious and diſcerning have perception ſufficient to obſerve this, without the unneceſſary intervention of the Foſter-Father-Author's optics (whoſe ſelf-imagined importance hath ſwelled him into contemptible conſequentiality) and the Provedore to the Sentimentaliſts doth not PRINT decent EDITIONS for ſuch ignoramus's as Lord Dunmore's NEGROES.

The envious Mr. ANONYMOUS, the ſhadow of an author, with his murdering MASK and his DARK LANTHORN, fully equipped for the ruffian buſineſs of aſſaſſination (like unto a villanous THIEF, whoſe voracious cravings for PREY conſtrain him to forget the fears which forced him ſo lately to ſcamper away) hath once more crept into the field to ROB and to DESTROY the reputation of authors, whoſe literary abilities OUT-SHINE his, as far as the blaze of a torch OUT-SHINETH the glimmering of a candle.———

Beſide their ſuperior talents in literature, they have thereto added (in his eyes) another moſt grievous offence by their not employing him as a go-between, that he might thereby have an opportunity to inſinuate there is no WRITERS in America but the woud-be-author of Common Senſe.—This ſtolen applauſe he is avariciouſly attached unto, although he certainly knoweth the tickliſh tenure of ſuch uſurped reputation—For if he poſſeſſed only a ſmall ſhare of internal honeſty, he would be conſtrained to cry out in the emphatick words of the poor Iſraelite, who loſt the hatchet—ALAS! FOR IT WAS BORROWED.

P. S. The judicious part of the public know that the oſtenſible author was, and ſtill is, the aggreſſor, yet the real bookſeller, who hateth diſſimulation, giveth the following true KEY to the whole diſpute.———

When the work was at a ſtand for want of a courageous Typographer, I was then recommended by a gentleman nearly in the following words, "There is Bell, who is a Republican Printer, give it him, and I will anſwer for his courage to print IT."

This Amanuenſis to a group of authors, on ſeeing the manly fortitude with which R. Bell printed his name on the title of the flaming production, to ſound the depths of the multitude for a virtuous and glorious independancy; and afterwards beholding the ſucceſs of the ſale and of the ſentiment, he immediately formed the ungrateful deſign of jockeying the Prin-

ter, who had to pleaſe the authors, and ſerve the cauſe done fifty pounds worth of work for the ſmall price of twenty pounds, and at the ſame time formed the diſgraceful intention to circumvent the real bookſeller, by whoſe knowledge in buſineſs the pamphlet was made reſpectable.—Upon the bookſeller's diſcovering theſe ſhameful veerings, he laid immediate hold on the indubitable MAXIM in the law of retaliation, which he holdeth to be as invulnerable, in the practice of the world, as the law of ſelf-defence, and therefore determined to outjockey if poſſible.

The bookſeller's ſucceſs in this manœuvre was ſo exceeding galling to the ingrate GO-BETWEEN, who firſt made the vicious attempt, that to be convicted and foiled at his own weapons was more than his capricious diſpoſition was able to ſuſtain. He immediately fell into a fit of ill-natured, oſtentatious, and pretended generoſity, which would moſt certainly have carried him to Bedlam or a p——n, had he not in the midſt of his debaſement recollected it was not yet quite impoſſible for him to ariſe again, by touching public money, and to attain to be the MASSANELLO among authors and bookſellers, at leaſt for one DAY.

N. B. Robert Bell, in Third-ſtreet, continueth to ſell to all who are capable of making proper diſtinctions, the large edition of Common Senſe with ALL the additions and improvements; alſo the appendix, and addreſs to the Quakers COMPLETE.

Juſt printed, and publiſhed at the deſire of ſeveral Members of the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, and ſome of the Military Officers of the Aſſociation; and is now ſelling by HUMPHREY's and AITKEN, in Front-ſtreet, alſo by BELL, in Third-ſtreet (Price twenty-ſix ſhillings, two volumes in neat binding.)

THE MILITARY GUIDE for YOUNG OFFICERS. By THOMAS SIMES, Eſq. This work is a large and valuable compilation from the moſt celebrated military writers—Marſhal Saxe—General Bland—King of Pruſſia—Prince Ferdinand, &c. &c. Containing the experience of many brave heroes in critical ſituations, for the uſe of young warriors; including an excellent military, hiſtorical and explanatory DICTIONARY.

To which are now added extracts from a military eſſay, containing reflexions on the raiſing, arming, clothing and diſcipline of the Britiſh infantry and cavalry. By Campbell Dalrymple, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel to the King's own regiment of dragoons.

The whole is illuminated with eleven COPPERPLATES.

N. B. The ſubſcribers are requeſted to call or ſend for their books.

BROWN LINEN, DRESSED FLAX and TOW, to be SOLD at the Linen Manufactory in Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.

☞ Spinners employed at ſaid factory. *

WANTED a SERVANT MAN or BOY that has been uſed to attend at table; alſo a SERVANT MAID that underſtands dreſſing plain victuals. Any perſons who can be properly recommended may apply to LEWIS NICOLA, at the American Porter-houſe, near the Old Ferry, Water-ſtreet.

WANTS A PLACE, as Houſekeeper in the country, a middle aged woman, who has no objection to teaching children to read and work, can make all ſorts of ſervants clothes, underſtands the kitchen perfectly well, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling by William and Thomas Bradford at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia; and likewiſe by John Sparhawk, in Second-ſtreet, near the Meeting; W. Woodhouſe, and W. Tricket, in Front-ſtreet, and Samuel Taylor, the corner of Market and Water ſtreets (Price One Shilling ONLY) with allowance to thoſe who take quantities,

The NEW EDITION of

COMMON SENSE,

With ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS in the BODY of the WORK.

To which is added

An APPENDIX, and an Addreſs to the People called QUAKERS.

N. B. The Additions which are here given, amount to upwards of one Third of any former Edition.

☞ The Pamphlet adverti ſed by Robert Bell intitled ADDITIONS to COMMON SENSE, or by any other Name he may hereafter call it, conſiſts of Pieces taken out of News Papers, and not written by the Author of COMMON SENSE.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS taken out of a neceſſary-houſe, on Hamilton's wharf, yeſterday morning between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock. A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, the maker's name William Senwood, No. 706 or 607. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will bring it to the printer, or to JAMES HANEY, copperſmith, near the Drawbridge, Front-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST at the Old Ferry, the firſt inſt. a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, a little piece broke our near the ſpring, a green plated ſtring, with a gold ſeal and ſteel key, the maker's name and number forgot. The owner was aſked the time of day, upon which he pulled out his watch, when ſome perſon in company deſired to look at it, which requeſt he complied with, but not particularly obſerving the man he lent it to, he was not able to get it again, the room being full of company. The above reward will be given to any perſon who leaves it with William Milnor, at the Old Ferry, or with the printer. If any perſon ſhould offer ſaid watch or ſeal for ſale, it is hoped he will be ſtopped.

AN active young man, who is well recommended, wants employment. He has ſerved in the capacities of a waitingman, gardener, and groom; and has no objection to attend a gentleman upon his travels. Inquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD, a PLANTATION of valuable land with upwards of thirty acres of meadow cleared, the whole well watered, and in good order, with a large young orchard, a commodious and genteel BRICK HOUSE, a good barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, outhouſes, &c. in the beſt order, ſituate about forty miles from the city of Philadelphia, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country. An indiſputable title will be given. For farther particulars inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1776. [Num. 172.

In CONGRESS, February 26, 1776.

RESOLVED, That no veſſel loaded for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, be permitted to ſail until the farther order of this Congreſs; and that it be recommended to the different Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation, to ſee that this Reſolution be carried into execution.

Ordered to be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the Great and General Court of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE frailty of human nature, the wants of individuals, and the numerous dangers which ſurround them, through the courſe of life, have in all ages, and in every country, impelled them to form ſocieties, and eſtabliſh governments.

As the happineſs of the people is the ſole end of government, ſo the conſent of the people is the only foundation of it, in reaſon, morality, and the natural fitneſs of things. And therefore every act of government, every exerciſe of ſovereignty, againſt, or without, the conſent of the people, is injuſtice, uſurpation, and tyranny.

It is a maxim that in every government, there muſt exiſt ſomewhere, a ſupreme, ſovereign, abſolute, and uncontroulable power: But this power reſides always in the body of the people; and it never was, or can be delegated to one man, or a few; the great Creator having never given to men a right to veſt others with authority over them, unlimited either in duration or degree.

When Kings, miniſters, governors, or legiſlators, therefore, inſtead of exerciſing the powers intruſted with them according to the principles, forms and proportions, ſtated by the conſtitution, and eſtabliſhed by the original compact, proſtitute thoſe powers to the purpoſes of oppreſſion;—to ſubvert, inſtead of ſupporting a free conſtitution;—to deſtroy, inſtead of preſerving the lives, liberties and properties of the people;—they are no longer to be deemed magiſtrates veſted with a ſacred character, but become public enemies, and ought to be reſiſted.

The adminiſtration of Great-Britain, deſpiſing equally the juſtice, humanity and magnanimity of their anceſtors; and the rights, liberties and courage of AMERICANS, have, for a courſe of years, laboured to eſtabliſh a ſovereignty in America, not founded in the conſent of the people, but in the mere will of perſons a thouſand leagues from us, whom we know not, and have endeavoured to eſtabliſh this ſovereignty over us, againſt our conſent, in all caſes whatſoever.

The Colonies, during this period, have recurred to every peaceable reſource in a free conſtitution by petitions and remonſtrances, to obtain juſtice; which has been not only denied to them, but they have been treated with unexampled indignity and contempt; and at length, open war of the moſt atrocious, cruel and ſanguinary kind, has been commenced againſt them. To this, an open, manly and ſucceſsful reſiſtance has hitherto been made, THIRTEEN Colonies are now firmly united in the conduct of this moſt juſt and neceſſary war, under the wiſe Councils of their Congreſs.

It is the will of Providence, for wiſe, righteous, and gracious ends, that this Colony ſhould have been ſingled out, by the enemies of America, as the firſt object both of their envy and their revenge; and after having been made the ſubject of ſeveral mercileſs and vindictive ſtatutes, one of which was intended to ſubvert our conſtitution by charter, is made the ſeat of war.

No effectual reſiſtance to the ſyſtem of tyranny prepared for us, could be made without either inſtant recourſe to arms, or a temporary ſuſpenſion of the ordinary powers of government, and tribunals of juſtice. To the laſt of which evils, in hopes of a ſpeedy reconciliation with Great-Britain, upon equitable terms, the Congreſs adviſed US to ſubmit:—And mankind has ſeen a phænomenon without example in the political world, a large and populous Colony, ſubſiſting in great decency and order, for more than a year, under ſuch a ſuſpenſion of government.

But as our enemies have proceeded to ſuch barbarous extremities, commencing hoſtililies upon the good people of this colony, and with unprecedented malice exerting their power to ſpread the calamities of fire, ſword and famine through the land, and no reaſonable proſpect remains of a ſpeedy reconciliation with Great-Britain, the Congreſs have reſolved:

"That no obedience being due to the act of Parliament for altering the charter of the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, nor to a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, who will not obſerve the directions of, but endeavour to ſubvert that charter, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of that colony are to be conſidered as abſent, and their offices vacant. And as there is no council there, and inconveniences ariſing from the ſuſpenſion of the powers of government are intolerable, eſpecially at a time when General Gage hath actually levied war, and is carrying on hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's peaceable and loyal ſubjects of that colony; that, in order to conform as near as may be to the ſpirit and ſubſtance of the charter, it be recommended to the Provincial Convention, to write letters to the inhabitants of the ſeveral places which are intitled to repreſentation in aſſembly, requeſting them to chooſe ſuch repreſentatives; and that the Aſſembly, when choſen, do elect counſellors; and that ſuch Aſſembly and Council exerciſe the powers of government, until a Governor of his Majeſty's appointment will conſent to govern the colony according to its charter."

In purſuance of which advice, the good people of this colony have choſen a full and free repreſentation of themſelves, who, being convened in Aſſembly have elected a council; who, as the executive branch of government, have conſtituted neceſſary officers through the colony. The preſent generation, therefore, may be congratulated on the acquiſition

of a form of government more immediately in all its branches, under the influence and controul of the people; and therefore more free and happy than was enjoyed by their anceſtors. But as a government ſo popular can be ſupported only by univerſal knowledge and virtue, in the body of the people, it is the duty of all ranks to promote the means of education, for the riſing generation, as well as true religion, purity of manners, and integrity of life, among all orders and degrees.

As an army has become neceſſary for our defence, and in all free ſtates the civil muſt provide for and controul the military power, the major part of the council have appointed magiſtrates and courts of juſtice in every county, whoſe happineſs is ſo connected with that of the people, that it is difficult to ſuppoſe they can abuſe their truſt. The buſineſs of it is to ſee thoſe laws inforced, which are neceſſary for the preſervation of peace, virtue and good order. And the great and general court expects and requires that all neceſſary ſupport and aſſiſtance be given, and all proper obedience yielded to them; and will deem every perſon, who ſhall fail of his duty in this reſpect towards them, a diſturber of the peace of this colony, and deſerving of exemplary puniſhment.

That piety and virtue, which alone can ſecure the freedom of any people, may be encouraged, and vice and immorality ſuppreſſed, the Great and General Court have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, commanding and enjoining it upon the good people of this colony, that they lead ſober, religious and peaceable lives, avoiding all blaſphemies, contempt of the holy ſcriptures, and of the Lord's day, and all other crimes and miſdemeanors, all debauchery, prophaneneſs, corruption, venality, all riotous and tumultuous proceedings, and all immoralities whatſoever; and that they decently and reverently attend the public worſhip of God, at all times acknowledging with gratitude his merciful interpoſition in their behalf, devoutly confiding in him, as the God of armies, by whoſe favor and protection alone they may hope for ſucceſs, in their preſent conflict.

And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs, grand jurors, tythingmen, and all other civil officers within this colony, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and commanded that they contribute all in their power, by their advice, exertions and examples, towards a general reformation of manners; and that they bring to condign puniſhment every perſon, who ſhall commit any of the crimes or miſdemeanors aforeſaid, or that ſhall be guilty of any immoralities whatſoever; and that they uſe their utmoſt endeavors, to have the reſolves of the Congreſs, and the good and wholeſome laws of this colony duly carried into execution.

And as the miniſters of the goſpel, within this colony, have, during the late relaxation of the powers of civil government, exerted themſelves for our ſafety, it is hereby recommended to them, ſtill to continue their virtuous labours for the good of the people, inculcating by their public miniſtry, and private example, the neceſſity of religion, morality, and good order.

In COUNCIL, January 19, 1776.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be read at the opening of every ſuperior court of judicature, &c. and inferior court of common pleas, and court of general ſeſſions for the peace within this colony, by their reſpective clerks; and at the annual town meetings in March, in each town. And it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral miniſters of the goſpel, throughout this colony, to read the ſame in their reſpective aſſemblies on the Lord's day next after their receiving it, immediately after divine ſervice.

Sent down for concurrence.

PEREZ MORTON, Deputy Secretary.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Jan. 23, 1776.

Read and concurred,

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker, pro. tem.

Conſented to,

William Sever, Walter Spooner, Caleb Cuſhing, John Winthrop, Thomas Cuſhing, Moſes Gill, Michael Farley, Samuel Holten, Charles Chauncy, Joſeph Palmer, John Whetcomb, Jedediah Foſtor, Eldad Taylor, John Taylor, Benjamin White, James Preſcott.

By order of the General Court,

PEREZ MORTON, Deputy Secretary.

GOD ſave the PEOPLE.

ANNAPOLIS, February, 22.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the CONVENTION of the province of Maryland, held at the city of Annapolis on Thurſday the 7th of December, 1775.

Thurſday, January 18.

The Convention took into conſideration the King's ſpeech to Parliament on the 27th day of October laſt, and after ſome time ſpent therein,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the following declaration be entered on their journals:

We, the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Convention, affected with the deepeſt concern by the opinion declared in the King's ſpeech to Parliament, on the 27th day of October laſt, and expreſſed in the addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal to his Majeſty in anſwer thereto, that the neceſſary preparations for defence made by theſe colonies, are carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independant empire, and being deſirous to remove, from the mind of the King, an opinion which we feel to be highly injurious to the people of this province, and to declare and manifeſt to his Majeſty, to the Parliament, the people of Great-Britain, and to the whole world, the rectitude and purity of our intentions in the preſent oppoſition to the meaſures of the Britiſh Miniſtry and Parliament, do declare,

That the people of this province, ſtrongly attached to the Engliſh conſtitution, and truly ſenſible of the bleſſings they have derived from it, warmly impreſſed with ſentiments of affection for, and loyalty to, the Houſe of Hanover, connected with the Britiſh nation by the ties of blood and intereſt, and being thorougly convinced, that to be free ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt members of any civil ſociety of the known world, never did, nor do entertain any views or deſires of independancy.

That as they conſider their union with the mother country upon terms that may inſure to them a permanent freedom, as their higheſt felicity, ſo would they view the fatal neceſſity of ſeparating from her, as a misfortune next to the greateſt that can befal them.

Deſcended from Britons, intitled to the privileges of Engliſhmen, and inheriting the ſpirit of their anceſtors, they have ſeen, with the moſt extreme anxiety, the attempts of Parliament to deprive them of thoſe privileges, by raiſing a revenue upon them, and aſſuming a power to alter the charters, conſtitutions, and internal polity of the colonies without their conſent. The endeavours of the Britiſh miniſtry to carry thoſe attempts into execution by military force, have been their only motive for taking up arms, and defending themſelves againſt thoſe endeavours, is the only uſe they mean to make of them. Intitled to freedom, they are determined to maintain it at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

By the ſhip Hope, Capt. Curvin, from Briſtol, which ſhe left the 18th of December, we have received the following advices, viz.

PARIS, November 29.

ACCORDING to the moſt recent advices from Malaga, they are again making great preparations there for fitting out with all diligence ſhips of war, deſtined, it is ſaid, for the Brazils, where, for ſome time paſt, differences have ariſen between the Portugueſe and Spaniards.

CADIZ, Nov. 14. Orders arrived here laſt week for the Flota to be in readineſs to depart for Vera-Cruz, by the 26th of April next,

HAGUE, Dec. 5. The Scotch brigade, in ſervice of this Republic, has been applied for by the court of Great-Britain, to be taken into Britiſh pay. The terms upon which this is to take place are not yet ſettled, but it is ſaid they have ſtipulated not be be ſent to America, and to have leave to recruit in Scotland, which they have not had for ſome years paſt. It is likewiſe ſaid that they are to continue three years in Britiſh pay. The officers and under officers are Scotch, the privates moſtly Germans. Each regiment conſiſts of one thouſand men, being in all three thouſand.

LONDON, December 10.

A plot has been diſcovered at Liſbon againſt the Prime Miniſter, by blowing him up with gunpowder, and that an Italian was executed, by tearing him to pieces with horſes, for being ſuppoſed privy to the conſpiracy. The horſes had not ſtrength to execute the horrid ſentence; and the mercy of the executioner at laſt deſpatched the poor unhappy wretch by ſuffocating him with his handkerchief.

We hear that the Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton will be created a Peer of Great-Britain before the end of this ſeſſions of Parliament.

Six Major Generals are ordered to be added to the American ſtaff.

It is confidently ſaid that one of the Perreaus will be pardoned, and the other tranſported for life.

The regiments which left Ireland in October, bound to Quebec, are all fortunately ſafe in Milford Haven, except-ing one, and it is not yet known whether ſhe proceeded on her voyage, or is ſent back, or is loſt.

Yeſterday Lord Cornwallis took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out to embark for Virginia.

The clauſe in the American reſtraining bill, which occaſioned the greateſt debate at its ſecond reading, was at length ſettled as follows:

"And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, ſo far as relates to the capture and forfeiture of ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned Colonies, ſhall commence and be in force from and after the firſt of January 1776; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found going in, or at any of the ſaid Colonies, from and after the firſt of next March; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found trading in, or at any of the ſaid Colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the ſame, from and after the firſt of June next; and ſhall continue to be in force ſo long as any of the ſaid Colonies ſhall remain in a ſtate of rebellion and diſobedience."

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 8.

Sunday morning laſt the miniſterial fleet left the harbour of Newport, and ſteered for ſome time towards Block-Iſland, then ſtood in, and anchored under the eaſt ſide of Point-Judith, where they landed, and took off a number of ſheep, two cows, two or three oxen, and ſome hay. On Monday they came up the river as far as Gould-Iſland, and have ſince been cutting wood on Hope-Iſland.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 16.

By Captain Arthur, from Guadaloupe, we learn that a French frigate had arrived at that iſland from France, with reports that the French had made a demand on the Britiſh court of fifty millions of livers, as a reſtitution for veſſels taken by the Engliſh before the declaration of laſt war. He alſo informs us that there are not ſo many Engliſh cruiſers off the foreign ports in the Weſt-Indies as has been repreſented.

We are deſired to inform the public, that Mr. David Palmer, of Groton, a few days ago, made a ſmall quantity of powder as an experiment, which for ſtrength is equal to the beſt heretofore imported, and with which he has killed ſeveral wild ducks, from twelve to fifteen rods diſtance.

By a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, we learn, that the effects of non-exportation from this continent begin to be ſeverely felt in the Iſlands, where the moſt ordinary beef ſells from ſeven to eight pounds per barrel, ordinary flour at ſix pounds per barrel, currency, and but little to be had at any price. The iſlanders (not believeng there would be a ſcarcity) have, till lately, kept the produce of the colonies very low; but finding a ſcarcity likely to take place, the price ſuddenly roſe. They are under terrible apprehenſions from the Negroes, whom they are obliged to pinch in their allowance.

HARTFORD, February 19.

Sickneſs in the family of the printers, at Cambridge, prevented the uſual publication of the Eſſex Gazette, ſo that we are unable to give our readers a particular account of the heroic deeds of a body of the miniſteral gentry, laſt week at Dorcheſter. All we can ſay is, that a party of about five hundred landed on Dorcheſter Point, on Tueſday night, and drove off our whole garriſon, which conſiſted of about forty men —ſet a number of houſes on fire—took an old gentleman who had long been an inhabitant of the place, with two ſmall children priſoners, and then made off with the utmoſt precipitation.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

The Governor of Nova-Scotia has iſſued a proclamation, publiſhing MARTIAL LAW in that colony.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, being the day on which the writs lately iſſued for electing repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly for this province, were returnable, the Aſſembly was, by writs patent, prorogued to the fourteenth day of March next.

We are informed that the Continental Congreſs have ordered General Lee to take the command of the forces in Canada, and that General Schuyler is to ſucceed in the command in this city.

BOTTLES wanted by ROBERT HARE and Co. at their Porter Brewery. Feb. 27.

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. Inquire of the Printer.

A POWDER MAKER is wanted to go to Virginia. Good encouragement will be given to a perſon well ſkilled in the buſineſs. Apply to the Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Jan. 27, to a gentleman in this city, ſays, "We have had ſome late arrivals from England, by which we learn that a bill for ſending foreign troops to America had been thrown out by both Houſes. That another for ſeizing American veſſels, it was thought, would ſhare the ſame fate. However there is one paſſed for indemnifying the Captains of the King's ſhips for what they have or may do. The papers ſay there are thirty-ſix Commiſſioners going to America to treat with each province ſeparately for conciliatory meaſures; in the interim, every veſſel that can ſwim is taken up to carry troops, ammunition, and proviſions to America. General Gage was kept in the channel ſome time before the Miniſtry would let him land. It is no doubt that the French have eleven thouſand men in Martinico and Guadaloupe, and more expected. It is ſaid they have an equal number at St. Domingo. The ſhips of war are very ſtrict here yet; they have taken the ſhip that Capt. ——— went in from Demerara to this place, with Dutch goods.

"Proviſions are a drug at preſent; the ground proviſions are now come in, which account for it. At St. Kitt's they have had flour from England, which is not very good; it ſtands about twenty-five ſhillings per hundred landed there; alſo beans, bread, ſtaves, &c. The latter, which we call ſhock ſtaves, coſt them here thirty pounds per thouſand."

A HINT to the HINTER.

PRAY, Sir, why confine your attention to Flax? There are other branches of manufacture, which require equal public notice. Woollen goods will be in great demand next winter; but the increaſe of *wool* can only be in proportion to the increaſe of *ſheep*, which cannot be extended beyond a certain degree; and after all, there would not be more than ſufficient for ſtockings. I would therefore recommend, Mr. Hinter, that you propoſe to the gentlemen of Maryland, Virginia, and Carolinas, the raiſing a large quantity of cotton, which can be effected *there*, as eaſily as flax with us. Tobacco, naval ſtores, rice and indigo, being no longer in demand, their ſlaves cannot be better employed than in the culture of cotton, which will ſerve as an excellent ſubſtitute for wool, and may be made a valuable article of commerce, in exchange for the *flax* of the northern colonies. It would alſo be good policy for them to inſtruct the moſt docile of their Negroes, in the arts of ſpinning and weaving; but be ſure you urge, to thoſe gentlemen, the neceſſity of inſtantly taking up the ſubject; otherwiſe they will inevitably looſe a whole year, as the ſeaſon for ſowing cotton ſeeds is juſt coming on.—Cotton may be worked up for almoſt every article of apparel, and I ſhould think it worthy of the notice of the Congreſs to enforce the neceſſity of its culture.

PROMPTER.

To the INHABITANTS of the city of Philadelphia,

Friends and fellow citizens,

OBSERVING my name inſerted with others, as a member for the Committee of Inſpection in this city, I take this method of teſtifying my ſenſe of your reſpect, but as I previouſly requeſted to be omitted and excuſed, I muſt farther inform you that I cannot attend thereon, and am,

Your friend,

ISAAC HOWELL.

TO be SOLD, a SERVANT GIRL, who can ſpin, and has been uſed to houſe-work Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Strawberry-alley, Feb. 26, 1776.

TO BE RENTED, and entered on the twenty-fifth of March next, a PLANTATION in the townſhip of Bl ckley, three miles and a half from the court-houſe, containing ninety acres, about ſeventy whereof are cleared, about twelve acres of meadow, and much more may be made, a STONE HOUSE two ſtory high, an excellent ſpring houſe two ſtory high, a large ſtone barn, with ſtalls for eighteen head of cattle, a garden containing about an acre of ground, all well paled in, and a young orchard of about five hundred trees of choice fruit. The ſubſcriber will treat with any perſon that can produce a good character for induſtry, ſobriety, and ability, and none other need apply.

THOMAS HARRISON.

N. B. A German would be preferred.

WANTED a SERVANT MAN or BOY that has been uſed to attend at table; alſo a SERVANT MAID that underſtands dreſſing plain victuals. Any perſons who can be properly recommended may apply to LEWIS NICOLA, at the American Porter-houſe, near the Old Ferry, Water-ſtreet.

BROWN LINEN, DRESSED FLAX and TOW, to be SOLD at the Linen Manufactory in Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.

☞ Spinners employed at ſaid factory.

AN active young man, who is well recommended, wants employment. He has ſerved in the capacities of a waitingman, gardener, and groom; and has no objection to attend a gentleman upon his travels. Inquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD, a PLANTATION of valuable land with upwards of thirty acres of meadow cleared, the whole well watered, and in good order, with a large young orchard, a commodious and genteel BRICK HOUSE, a good barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, outhouſes, &c. in the beſt order, ſituate about forty miles from the city of Philadelphia, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country. An indiſputable title will be given. For farther particulars inquire of the Printer.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST at the Old Ferry, the firſt inſt. a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, a little piece broke out near the ſpring, a green plated ſtring, with a gold ſeal and ſteel key, the maker's name and number forgot. The owner was aſked the time of day, upon which he pulled out his watch, when ſome perſon in company deſired to look at it, which requeſt he complied with, but not particularly obſerving the man he lent it to, he was not able to get it again, the room being full of company. The above reward will be given to any perſon who leaves it with William Milnor, at the Old Ferry, or with the printer. If any perſon ſhould offer ſaid watch or ſeal for ſale, it is hoped he will be ſtopped.

WANTS A PLACE, as Houſekeeper in the country, a middle aged woman, who has no objection to teaching children to read and work, can make all ſorts of ſervants clothes, underſtands the kitchen perfectly well, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Published every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1776. [Num. 173.

In CONGRESS, February 28, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the Committees of Inspection and Observation for the counties, districts, or towns assigned for the residence of PRISONERS, be empowered to superintend their conduct; and, in cases of gross misbehaviour, to confine them, and report to the Congress the proceedings had on such occasions.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

IT has always appeared more meritorious in my eyes to make a good and sufficient apology for any seeming deficiency in the conduct of others, especially of public officers, than for ever to be censuring them for conduct, the reasons of which they do not fully attend to. Insinuations have been thrown out in pamphlets and news-papers against certain proceedings of our Honorable House of Representatives, which I think injurious. As the best causes have not been assigned them, I would therefore beg leave to offer such reasons for those parts of their conduct, which to some have appeared exceptionable, as I trust will fully acquit them, and remove the censure from that Honorable body to those to whom it of right belongs.

I have often heard them condemned for their backwardness in the cause of liberty, the great dislike they discover to certain measures, and the reluctance with which they proceed in an effectual opposition to a government, which sets no bounds to its claims, and exercises the most unrelenting cruelty in the prosecution of them. Insensibility itself, it is said, might be roused by their madness, and nothing but disaffection to the cause could account for such conduct. If proper attention were paid to the delicacy of their situation, I am persuaded our Assembly would escape without censure. It is a principle in philosophy, and ought to be admitted in every other science, never to admit of more causes than are sufficient to account for the effect; nor to permit a bad cause to be assigned, while a good one can be found which will equally solve the phænomenon.

The Representatives of a free people, who are chosen purely for their public merit and characters, must ever be considered as men of integrity, wisdom, and capacity for the service.—A supposition of a contrary nature would reflect more disgrace upon the electors than elected. In this light, I mean to view our present Representatives, and to justify their conduct upon these principles only. An oath or affirmation is surely the most sacred and solemn of all obligations, the most distant appearance of the breach of which a conscientious man, and particularly the legislators of a nation, would carefully avoid, as the happiness of the community in a great degree depends on the reverential awe and dread in which such an appeal to the divinity is held by the people. And of all oaths those that are undefined in their nature, and extensive in meaning, create the greatest perplexity in the consciences of religious men. To this alone I ascribe the backwardness of the Assembly to enter on such decisive measures as would give general satisfaction to their constituents, not to a dislike to the cause; and any one who will particularly attend to the late instructions given to our Delegates in Congress, will plainly perceive that I have pointed out the true principles on which they are founded. To the oaths which they are obliged to take before they can sit to hear a debate or vote in the House, and not to a disaffection to the cause is their conduct on some important occasions to be ascribed. We ought never to charge that to a bad principle, which can be accounted for on a good one, I beg therefore that my defence of their conduct may be impartially attended to, and not slightly passed over, because it appears in a news-paper.

Men who are conscienciously careful to prove to the world, that a solemn oath or affirmation is a sacred thing, and not to be trifled with, must find themselves under peculiar embarrassments, when called upon to act against a government, to which they have sworn; and if I am not ill informed, some Members have had their objections to taking it at this very sitting. I beg leave to transcribe a part of the affirmation, which the Members are obliged to take on being admitted to a seat in the House, which I am persuaded will sufficiently apologize for the seeming reluctance with which they pursue measures, that may appear to them to interfere with the oaths they have taken: "I A. "B. do solemnly, sincerely and truly acknowledge, profess, "testify and declare that King George is the lawful and "rightful King of the realm of Great-Britain, and of all "others his dominions and countries thereunto belonging, "and I do solemnly promise that I will be true and faithful, "and bear true allegiance to King George, and to him will "be faithful against all traiterous conspiracies and attempts "whatsoever, which shall be made against his crown and "dignity, and I will do my best endeavor to disclose and "make known to King George and his successors, all treasons and traiterous conspiracies which I know to be made "against him or any of them." Now this short abstract, though but a small part of the whole, is so full of words of uncertain sense and import, so crammed with expressions the extent of whose signification is so undefined, and ill-limitted, that a conscientious man may readily be at a loss to know how far he may proceed with safety, and where he must stop, or be perjured. Our Representatives certainly deserve great credit for the truly patriotic part of their conduct, and a too conscientious regard to their oaths ought to apologize for what they have left undone, as well as for some parts of their proceedings, particularly their instructions. It is hard to oblige men to do any thing that they may think interferes with their consciences. It is acknowledged that a bad oath is better broken than kept, and yet few among us would be quite free from uneasy sensations and reflexions on being reduced to the necessity of violating it. I readily admit the justness of that reasoning which, in the present case, alledges, that where the obligation is mutual, breach of covenant on one side of necessity releases the other. This is certainly im-

plied in the nature of the compact. But the cleareſt implication does not always relieve the conſcience from ſcruples. If ſacred hiſtory tells truth, Abraham's ſervant, when about to ſwear on a more trivial occaſion, would not be content with any implied releaſe from his oath, but inſiſted on having the terms of it particularly and clearly defined, and the clauſe of releaſe fairly and fully ſtated, that neither his own conſcience, nor the tongue of ſlander might be able, however falſely, to accuſe him of perjury. I alſo remember a gentleman lately told me, that he had juſt been reading the oath of allegiance, and for his part, he ſaid, he could not, conſiſtent with it, oppoſe the preſent proceedings of Great-Britain. I told him the oath was conditional, but it would not do. Now there may be many men in our Houſe of Aſſembly, who have like conſciences with this man and Eleazer.

I conclude therefore that every degree of inactivity, backwardneſs, or inconſiſtancy with which they are chargeable, proceeds wholly from the oaths they have taken. Their ſituation is in this reſpect very delicate, and ought to be taken into conſideration by every one who takes upon him to judge of their conduct. I am ſure nothing heretofore alledged can ſo eaſily account for the inſtructions given by them to our Delegates in Congreſs, and the unanimity with which they were agreed to in the Houſe. Their oaths, they might imagine, tied them; and they muſt tye their Delegates. Let us fully acquit them of all ſiniſter motives. Here is principle ſufficient to account for the matter, a principle more conſonant to our ideas of their integrity and virtue, and the patriotic part of their proceedings, and therefore more worthy of credit than the charge of Toryiſm. Men of equal integrity, but more confined in their notions, would have refuſed to act at all, and rather ſubmitted to any terms than made an oppoſition. I cannot therefore help hinting, that if their conſtituents condemn them for backwardneſs and inconſiſtency on the preſent occaſion, they have much greater reaſon for accuſing their conſtituents of unreaſonableneſs in expecting ſuch things at their hands, while an oath is in the way. The Aſſembly and a Convention are both repreſentatives of the people, yet on the preſent occaſion a Convention acts more to the minds of the people. Why ſo? Not ſurely becauſe the members that compoſe it are greater friends to their country, or more warmly attached to the liberties of America; by no means, but becauſe they have no oaths to embarraſs them. Why then is the Aſſembly laid under theſe difficulties, when they can be avoided? If people would conſider this matter properly, and ſhew that regard to their repreſentatives which they certainly merit, they would not lay ſuch ſtumbling blocks in their way. If no other body of men would do what is required of them, neceſſity would plead on their behalf, and ſave them from ſelf-reproach. But as this is not the caſe, their backwardneſs is juſtifiable, and they alone are to be blamed who have it in their power to remove the difficulty, and yet will not do it. For my part, I was always againſt troubling the Aſſembly with the matter, were it not for a kind of tacit interfering with their oaths, who, that has the high eſteem of them which is due to upright Repreſentatives, can doubt but they would have recommended the calling a Convention before this time? The Committee of Inſpection for this city and diſtrict, have it in their power to take the load off their ſhoulders; and if they do not, blame not your Aſſembly. I have ſhewn ſufficient cauſe why they cannot enter into the neceſſary meaſures. The Committee lies under no ſuch difficulties. Let blame for the future fall on the deſerving.

The APOLOGIST.

NEW-YORK, February 26.

By the Albany poſt we are informed, that laſt week a fire broke out in Albany, and conſumed two or three houſes, particularly the houſe of Mr. Robert Henry, merchant there, with the chief part of his houſhold furniture, and a large variety of merchandize to a conſiderable value

Extract of letter from Montreal, dated February 4, 1776.

"Quebec is incloſed by a conſiderable body of forces under Brigadier General Arnold: They hope to avoid ſtorming, and thereby prevent effuſion of blood on both ſides. The garriſon conſiſts of the ſeamen belonging to two frigates, and the merchantmen that winter at Quebec, two companies of wretched emigrants raiſed from the outſkirts of the ſuburbs, the dependants of government, and a few citizens whoſe expoſed effects obliged their remaining there to preſerve them. In the whole, we eſtimate from twelve to thirteen hundred men capable to bear arms; a body not ſufficient to do the daily duty of guards only. To this may be added the want of wood to that degree that by a deſerter juſt eſcaped, without deſtroying the houſes there remains not fuel for five days. Theſe circumſtances we flatter ourſelves will engage General Carlton (out of humanity) to offer terms before the ſeaſon becomes ſo advanced as to oblige the Continental army to force their admittance."

Saturday laſt Col. Ward's regiment arrived here from Connecticut, and the ſame day embarked in boats and landed on Naſſau-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, February 29.

Major Lewis Nicola is appointed Barrack-Maſter of the barracks in this city, inſtead of Joſeph Fox, Eſq; who has reſigned.

EXTRACT from the VOTES. Thurſday, February 22, 1776, A. M.

A Meſſage from the Governor to the Aſſembly.

"Gentlemen,

"In conſequence of your meſſage of the twenty-fifth of November laſt, founded on a letter addreſſed to you, from the county of Northumberland, reſpecting the Connecticut ſettlers at Wyoming, I took the earlieſt opportunity of giving orders to the magiſtrates of that county to put the laws of this province in execution in their county. The letter I have ſince received from the magiſtrates and ſheriff, which I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you, will inform you of the ſteps they took in purſuance of my order, and of the unfortunate event of their proceedings.

"As a conſiderable expence muſt have ariſen, on this attempt, to execute the laws of the government, I doubt not you will readily make proviſion for defraying it.

Feb. 22, 1776. JOHN PENN."

Letter to the Governor from Northumberland.

"Sir, Sunbury, 30th Dec. 1775.

"In purſuance of your Honor's letter of the 25th ult. the magiſtrates of this county delivered into the hands of our Sheriff warrants and other legal proceſſes againſt a number of perſons reſiding at Wyoming, in this county, who have been charged on oath with the moſt illegal practices, and ſome of them with the greateſt crimes. The Sheriff, apprehenſive of reſiſtance, judged it prudent to raiſe the poſſe of the county; a body of near five hundred men accompanied him to the neighbourhood of Wyoming, where they were met by ſome people from Wyoming (one of whom was ſaid to be an officer)— to theſe men the intention of the Sheriff and his poſſe was ſufficiently explained, and the ſtrongeſt aſ-

ſurances given that no violence or moleſtation ſhould be offered to any perſon ſubmitting to the laws. The Sheriff proceeded, however, but a little farther, when he was moſt unexpectedly fired upon—one man (Hugh M'Williams) killed, and three others da gerouſly wounded—it was ſoon found impoſſible to force a paſſage on that ſide of the river, as the narrows, naturally ſtrong, had been fortified with the greateſt care, and were lined with numbers of men, to which ours bore no reaſonable proportion.—— An attempt was made to croſs the river, with deſign, if poſſible, to arrive at the ſettlement of the perſons againſt whom proceſs had iſſued, without farther moleſtation. This attempt was for greater ſecreſy made in the night. When the boats had nearly reached the oppoſite ſhore, and were entangled in a margin of ice too thin to bear the weight of a man, they were, without any previous challenge, fired upon repeatedly by a party from the top of the bank. Jeſſe Lukins received a mortal wound, of which he is ſince dead. Sundry others narrowly eſcaped. As a landing could not be effected, the boats returned. Baffled in this ſecond attempt, the weather being intolerably ſevere, and receiving information that the perſons we wiſhed to arreſt were the chief in command in their breaſt-works, it was thought adviſeable to deſiſt from any farther attempt. The boat, with the wounded men, was fired on, while within gun ſhot; a conſtant fire was kept upon our men from the oppoſite ſide, while they retreated through a long narrows; one man only, however, was wounded in the arm.

"We are ſorry to inform your Honor, that a very conſiderable expence is incurred in this unfortunate affair. We, however, hope that the other branch of the legiſlatue will ſhew the ſame readineſs, in properly reſenting this daring inſult on the government of the province, which we have ever experienced in your Honor. We are, with great reſpect,

Your Honor's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,

William Scull, Sheriff; Samuel Harris, Coroner; William Plunket, Samuel Hunter, Michael Troy, John Weitzel."

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed, under the hand and ſeal of the Honorable JOHN PENN, Eſq; Gov. and Commander in Chief of the province of Pennſylvania, and counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, dated at Philadelphia, the day of the date hereof, and the ſame day by me received, ſetting forth,

THAT whereas the Honorable the Speaker of Aſſembly of the ſaid province of Pennſylvania, by virtue of a reſolve of that Houſe on the twenty-ſeventh day of February inſtant, and in purſuance of an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided, hath directed his order to the Provincial Secretary, requiring that a writ be iſſued to the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, for the election of a Member to ſerve as a Repreſentative in the ſaid Aſſembly, for the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, who has reſigned his ſeat in the ſaid Aſſembly, and thereby ſtrictly requiring and commanding me, that within five days after receipt of the writ aforeſaid, I ſhould proceed to the election of a Freeholder of the ſaid city and county, of moſt note for virtue, wiſdom and ability, to ſerve as a Repreſentative in Aſſembly for the ſaid city of Philadelphia, in the room and ſtead of the ſaid Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, for the preſent year, &c.

THEREFORE, in virtue of the laws of the ſaid province of Pennſylvania, and the writ aforeſaid, I do hereby give public notice to the freeholders and others, of the city and county of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on Saturday next, the ſecond day of March, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, to elect a Freeholder of the ſaid city and county to ſerve as a Burgeſs or Repreſentative in Aſſembly, for the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, the preſent year, in the room of the ſaid Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Note. The freeholders and others, electors in the reſpective wards, are deſired to meet at ſome convenient place in the wards, to be appointed by the ward Conſtables, and chooſe an inſpector for each ward, to attend at the ſaid election.

*** The printer is ſorry it is not in his power immediately to inſert ſeveral valuable eſſays his correſpondents have been ſo obliging as to ſend him within theſe few days. Proper regard will be paid to thoſe which are of a temporary nature. Nothing leſs than a ſcarcity of paper prevents his publiſhing a ſupplement, at this important juncture, in order to lay ſome things of conſequence before the public.

TO BE SOLD, a GENTEEL RIDING HORSE.—For particulars inquire of Mr. Shepherd, at whoſe ſtables the horſe may be ſeen.

SIX good JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, women men, ſome for leather, and ſome for ſtuff work, may meet with good encouragement by applying to the printer.

WAS found on Monday the 26th inſt. in a neceſſary houſe on a wharf between Race and Vine ſtreets, a SILVER WATCH. The owner is deſired to apply to George Pickering, joiner, in Front-ſtreet, prove his property, and have it again.

A MARYLAND CONVENTION SIXTEEN DOLLARS BILL was loſt this morning, in Second ſtreet, between Walnut and Market ſtreets. Whoever brings it to the printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. Feb. 29.

TO BE SOLD, a likely healthy NEGRO FELLOW, about twenty-two years of age, has had the ſmallpox and meaſels, and been uſed to do houſe work and wait on a table, he alſo knows ſomething of the hatters buſineſs. For farther particulars inquire of the printer.

TO BE LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, near the New-Market, has two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen back, over which are two rooms, and cellars under the whole, a pump at the door, and an alley to go to the back yard.

TO BE LET, alſo, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in the Northern Liberties, in Front-ſtreet above Pool's Bridge, and oppoſite to Major Coates's. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Penn-ſtreet, two doors below Willing and Morris's counting-houſe. THOMAS CUTHBERT.

BOTTLES wanted by ROBERT HARE and Co. at their Porter Brewery. Feb. 27.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia. Alſo the higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN RAGS.

TO BE LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, a pump of good water before the kitchen door, a good ſtable, chair houſe, hay-loft, ſtable-yard and garden, to accommodate ſaid houſe. It is ſituate at the entrance of the Paſſyunk road, oppoſite Mr. Drury's rope-walk, a little below the Play-houſe. For terms inquire of ROBERT HARDIE at his houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, who has for ſale, MOROCCO LEATHER, oil-cloth, ſilk umbrellas, coffee, men, women's and boy's Genoa white leather gloves, &c. &c. *

Philadelphia, Strawberry-alley, Feb. 26, 1776.

TO BE RENTED, and entered on the twenty-fifth of March next, a PLANTATION in the townſhip of Bi ckley, three miles and a half from the court-houſe, containing ninety acres, about ſeventy whereof are cleared, about twelve acres of meadow, and much more may be made, a STONE HOUSE two ſtory high, an excellent ſpring houſe two ſtory high, a large ſtone barn, with ſtalls for eighteen head of cattle, a garden containing about an acre of ground, all well paled in, and a young orchard of about five hundred trees of choice fruit. The ſubſcriber will treat with any perſon that can produce a good character for induſtry, ſobriety, and ability, and none other need apply.

THOMAS HARRISON.

N. B. A German would be preferred. *

February 20, 1776.

TO be SOLD by public Vendue, on the fourth day of March next, on the premiſes, a valuable TENEMENT and PLANTATION, containing forty-ſix acres and thirty perches of land, ſituate in Abington, eleven miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Abraham Cadwalader and others; whereon is a good STONE DWELLING HOUSE, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a good ſtone kitchen, a well of water near the door, and a ſtone milk houſe, alſo a barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, a good bearing orchard, chiefly grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other fruit trees, and a ſufficient quantity of wood land and good watered meadow. Said premiſes are conveniently ſituated for a tradeſman or gentleman's country ſeat, and may be entered about the middle of April next, or ſooner. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on ſaid premiſes.

* WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, out of the ſubſcriber's yard, the fourteenth of January laſt, in the evening, a BROWN MARE with foal, has a ſmall ſtar, ſeveral ſaddle marks, low in fleſh, about thirteen hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder I A, without ſhoes, and eight year old. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward. Philadelphia, Feb. 24th, 1776.

TO be SOLD, and entered upon immediately, a neat and elegant HOUSE, with a ſmall PLANTATION belonging to it, ſituate in Weſt-Jerſey, twenty miles from town, and a convenient diſtance from the river Delaware. Inquire of Mr. Robert Dove, currier, near the corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO be SOLD, the time of a healthy ſprightly GIRL, who has two years and a half to ſerve, and can be well recommended for her honeſty. Inquire of the printer. *

Juſt printed, and publiſhed at the deſire of ſeveral Members of the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, and ſome of the Military Officers of the Aſſociation; and is now ſelling by HUMPHREY's and AITKEN, in Front-ſtreet, alſo by BELL, in Third-ſtreet (Price twenty-ſix ſhillings, two volumes in neat binding)

THE MILITARY GUIDE for YOUNG OFFICERS, by THOMAS SIMES, Eſq. This work is a large and valuable compilation from the moſt celebrated military writers—Marſhal Saxe—General Bland—King of Pruſſia—Prince Ferdinand, &c. &c. Containing the experience of many brave heroes in critical ſituations, for the uſe of young warriors; including an excellent military, hiſtorical and explanatory DICTIONARY.

To which are now added extracts from a military eſſay, containing reflexions on the raiſing, arming, clothing and diſcipline of the Britiſh infantry and cavalry. By Campbell Dalrymple, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel to the King's own regiment of dragoons.

The whole is illuminated with eleven COPPERPLATES.

N. B. The ſubſcribers are requeſted to call or ſend for their books.

TO BE SOLD, the PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now liveth, ſituated in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, and ten miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing upwards of ninety acres, with a frame houſe, ſome ſtabling, and a milk-houſe, has a ſpring of never failing water, about ten acres of meadow, and ſixteen acres of wood land, the reſt plow land, ſome apple, cherry, and peach trees, and is pleaſanly ſituated on the Lime Kiln road, a quarter of a mile from the York road, 3 quarters of a mile from the Friends meeting-houſe, and half a mile from Mathers's mill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy. * WILLIAM GWIN.

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JAMES BUTLAND, LACE-MAKER, in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, makes and ſells the following articles wholeſale and retail, viz. All kinds of uniforms for officers and ſoldiers, in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, or thread, made to any pattern, for trimming hats, clothes, &c. ſilk ſword belts, velvet binding, very fine white muffatees, fit for officers or ſoldiers to exerciſe in, together with all kinds of laces and fringes, where ſtore-keepers, coachmakers, upholſterers, hatters, ſaddlers, and others, may be ſupplied with any quantity, either in town or country, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. If any commanding officer, or other gentleman, wants any particular dreſs made in gold or ſilver, to any pattern, he may, by applying as above, have it done at a ſhort notice. *

WANTS A PLACE, as Houſekeeper in the country, a middle aged woman, who has no objection to teaching children to read and work, can make all ſorts of ſervants clothes, underſtands the kitchen perfectly well, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.